

Union inquiry on militant defuses crisis at BL

The executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has backed away from a confrontation with British Leyland after reaching an interim agreement over the dismissed Longbridge shop steward. The union will conduct an inquiry into the case, which the company is not unduly to abide by. The TGWU meets today to side on continuing support for the stoppages.

TGWU strike leader deplores pact

Donald MacIntyre, the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday backed away from entering a confrontation with British Leyland in defence of Derek Robinson, the dismissed Longbridge shop steward.

Mr. MacIntyre said that the union had agreed to pay Mr. Robinson while three members of the executive were entering into a meeting with the company to discuss the dispute. He said that the union had agreed to pay Mr. Robinson while three members of the executive were entering into a meeting with the company to discuss the dispute.

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Patriotic Front insists on equal status for forces in detailed ceasefire talks

A Spanish Patriotic Front spokesman yesterday said that the group would not accept a ceasefire unless the forces of the Patriotic Front were given equal status with the forces of the Government.

A review of the British proposals, submitted 10 days ago by Lord Carrington, was made by the Patriotic Front, which said it was not prepared to accept a ceasefire unless the forces of the Patriotic Front were given equal status with the forces of the Government.

He insisted that a ceasefire agreement had to be based on the British proposal, which was the only one that was acceptable to the Patriotic Front. He said that the Patriotic Front was not prepared to accept a ceasefire unless the forces of the Patriotic Front were given equal status with the forces of the Government.

Continued on page 8, col 1

Changes in social security system

The Supplementary Benefits Commission is to be abolished in a Bill expected to be published tomorrow. A social security advisory committee will take over some of its functions and those of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the changes were designed to make the system work better.

Nuclear plan at risk

Britain is being blamed for the threatened closure of a project aimed at preventing a repetition of the Harrisburg nuclear accident. The study, in Italy, will fold unless Britain agrees to contribute £6m towards the project's £40m costs.

West Indies beaten

Australia beat West Indies by five wickets in a 50-overs floodlit match with a white ball and players wearing a colourful attire in Sydney. It was the first time traditional cricket authorities had embraced Kerry Packard's innovations.

Lesotho killings

Blackies are said to be fleeing from Lesotho into South Africa, according to Lesotho police of killing, torturing or arresting sympathisers of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

Picket line taken over by doctors and nurses

Doctors and nurses yesterday took over a picket line to ensure delivery of badly needed heating oil to Charing Cross Hospital, London, which has been closed to new patients by an unofficial strike of maintenance engineers.

Medical staff were on duty at the delivery entrance from early morning and said that they intended to maintain a 24-hour presence to allow in further oil supplies.

The presence effectively prevented the return of the engineers' picket line, which had been on the gate since October 23. Police decided to allow only one group of demonstrators to be present at a time.

By last night the hospital had sufficient fuel for 36 hours and its administrators had asked their suppliers, Esso, to provide up to six extra tanker loads while entrance to the building was unimpeded.

The break in the dispute came early yesterday morning, when three members of the engineers' picket line met the hospital management to say that in view of the protests of medical staff they were withdrawing their picket.

But they said that their unofficial strike would continue in spite of orders from their union (the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) to return to work.

The hospital management said later that it could not reopen the hospital until it was certain the strike was over.

There are only 321 patients in the 730-bed hospital and there have been no admissions since November 8.

Some patients are being sent home early. On Monday night, when the heating oil was within two hours of running out, two premature babies in incubators were moved to the intensive care unit as a precaution.

So far the hospital has not had to put into effect its contingency plans for a growing number of patients who are unable to be sent home as they are unable to be sent home as they are unable to be sent home.

Up to 100 medical staff were on duty at the gate yesterday, bearing placards such as "Keep our hospitals open" and "This is not a picket line. Please cross". They said that some patients' lives could be in danger unless oil supplies got through.

There was one delivery of oil late on Monday night, another yesterday, and a third last night. All wards are being heated, largely because a shut-down of heat during cold weather could cause the building to crack.

The hospital management said it had taken no part in organising the demonstration by medical staff, but conceded that it had been enormously helpful. Among visitors to the doctors' ward yesterday was Mr. George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington South and Finsbury, who said: "I am here to show that the engineering action in stopping supplies to the hospital is a mistake."

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Papal visit: Troops are keeping a watchful eye on Istanbul's streets as security is being stepped up in anticipation of the Pope's arrival in Turkey today on a three-day visit. Police leave has been cancelled in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir.

A planned car drive from Izmir to

Ephesus, where the Pope is to visit a shrine of the Virgin Mary, was called off by nervous Turkish officials.

To assure his safety, municipal officials of Izmir insist that he must fly by helicopter to the shrine. They also plan to deploy 1,000 police marksmen during the Pontiff's stay in the city.

The Istanbul newspaper Milliyet confirmed that it had received a letter from Mehmed Ali Agca, a right-wing extremist accused of murdering a journalist. In the letter he threatened to kill the Pope during his visit. Mr. Agca escaped from Istanbul military prison, where he was awaiting trial.

Americans warned off Islamic countries

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Nov 27

The State Department has advised Americans to avoid travelling to a number of Islamic countries in the Middle East. The advice comes after an announcement that the dependants of American diplomats and "non-essential personnel" in American missions in Islamic countries were being withdrawn for security reasons.

The countries involved are the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Libya, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Jordan, and Egypt. The State Department said that the decision was prompted by the events in Iran and the attack on the United States Embassy in Islamabad last Wednesday.

A few days ago the Department was claiming that the precipitate withdrawal of Americans from Pakistan was because of their loss of accommodation during the riots, but now it is clear that the State Department was aware of the situation at the time.

Further troubles could be expected, and they might be serious if military action is taken against Iran.

At a breakfast meeting with members of Congress this morning, President Carter implied that some retaliation, not necessarily military, was likely even if the hostages held in the United States Embassy in Tehran were released safely.

His spokesman insisted later that the world "retaliation" was not used, but admitted that the President had told his guests that "the door would not be wiped clean" by any release.

Some Congressmen said after the breakfast that the President had told them that American labour was at risk. The President, and everyone else,

Germans want change in Britain's oil pricing

From Michael Hornsby and Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov 27

Britain was told today that Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, wants to see changes in Britain's oil pricing policy and will advocate tying British oil and gas into a community energy policy at the EEC summit meeting in Dublin at the end of the week.

While emphasizing that no formal link is intended between Britain's budget problem and the country's oil policy, officials in Bonn said that they are looking for a willingness by Britain to compromise in Dublin.

They claimed that EEC energy policies are unbalanced because coal and nuclear power are governed by treaties but oil and gas are not. In the event of a crisis, other community countries are not assured of access to Britain's oil reserves, the officials contended.

Chancellor Schmidt is known to be extremely unhappy at the way Britain has been raising its oil prices in line with the more radical Opec producers of light crude - Libya, Nigeria and Algeria.

Officials claimed that the British economy benefits at an annual rate of £260m for every dollar a barrel increases in the price of British oil. The last price rise from \$24 (about £12) to \$26.77 is expected to bring benefits amounting to £715m a year, they said.

These figures alter the picture of the poor relation somewhat, a leading German official said.

It would appear that German figures apply to the total increase in oil revenues arising from price increases rather than to any portion accruing to the British Exchequer.

For their part, British officials say that the Government has no direct control over oil prices, but also maintain that as about a third of British oil is now exported to other member states, mainly West Germany, the rest of the EEC has an interest in encouraging its exploitation.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has refused to entertain any suggestions of possible trade-offs or deals, whether involving oil, fish, or land, as a way of getting disburse.

However, the German officials today made it clear that any concessions on Britain's net contribution to the EEC budget are unlikely to meet more than a third of the Prime Minister's demand of achieving a "broad balance" in our budget payments.

It would seem that the most Britain can hope for from the Germans on the budget is the £350m that the Commission has calculated would accrue from an adjustment of the existing Dublin mechanism with some increase in spending through the regional fund and on coal and transport programmes.

Leading article, page 15

Doubt over Venezuela oil discovery

The oil world was still unsure last night whether Venezuela has uncovered an oilfield equivalent to Opec's known reserves. Some sources say the true figure could be between 700,000 million and 3,000,000 million barrels, compared with Opec's substantial reserves of 200,000 million. However, there are fears that much of the oil would prove uneconomical to recover.

Business News, page 20

Walk-out halts live TV programmes

A walk-out by studio technicians halted most of the BBC's live television production yesterday. With all 19 technical operations crews not working, the BBC is having to use more repeats and films.

Work was stopped on Nationwide, forcing the screening of recorded items, in the latest disruptions by members of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs. The technicians are dissatisfied at the progress on their grading claims and have been disrupting production.

In all, 520 technicians have been removed from the BBC payroll for staging 24-hour strikes and refusing to guarantee normal working.

The bright light and a missing Frenchman

From Ian Murray, Paris, Nov 27

The most wanted man in France today is 35-year-old Fontaine, aged 39, married, father of a six-month-old boy, and respected resident of Saint-Ouen l'Aumône to the west of Paris.

His photograph and description have been circulated to every police station in the country and an intensive search for him is being carried out round the area where he was last seen.

As far as the police are concerned M. Fontaine has done nothing wrong, he is simply missing. Normally they would not be conducting so thorough a search for someone of sound mind who disappeared only a short while ago. But the mystery surrounding M. Fontaine's disappearance is such that the police are extremely anxious to solve it quickly.

He was reported missing at 4.30 yesterday morning by two of his friends, M. Jean-Pierre Prevot and M. Salomon N'diaye, both of them, according to police, sober young men with a good background.

The story they told police, however, sounded somewhat less than sober and seemed to come from a very shady background indeed. It was a story that both men nevertheless stuck to when questioned separately and together, and one on which they were in agreement in every detail.

At 4 o'clock that morning, they said, they were loading M. Prevot's shooting brake outside his apartment in Clergy-Fontaine (Val-d'Oise) with clothes to take to the market at Gisors where M. N'diaye has a stall. Suddenly they all noticed a bright light in the sky, falling quickly towards the ground.

Thinking it might be an aircraft crashing, M. Prevot and M. N'diaye say they ran inside to find a camera, while M. Fontaine said he would follow the light in the car.

Moments later, when the two came out again, they say they saw the car about 200 yards away, its engine running, and a halo of light accompanied by three or four brighter lights.

As they watched, they say, they saw the bright lights merge and then trail upwards and disappear. Cautiously they approached the car and found its door open, lights on and engine running. M. Fontaine had disappeared.

Police have interrogated both the witnesses of this close encounter for hours since then and can only say that they are perfectly reasonable people who clearly had never regarded stories of flying saucers as anything but science fiction.

Police, however, are keeping their fact firmly on the ground over the matter.

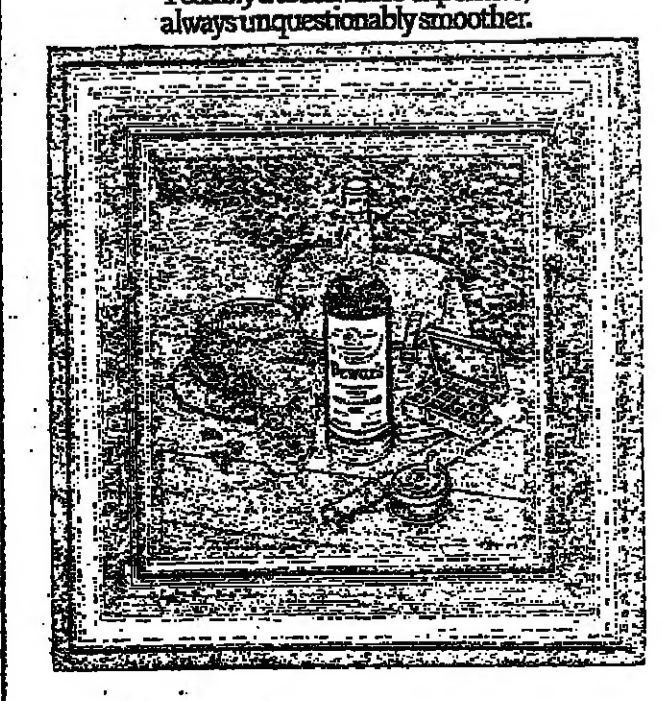
"He could have gone off for a perfectly simple reason, either by foot or by hitchhiking. Actually there is no other explanation possible," they say.

"We are looking for someone who has disappeared mysteriously, that is all. As far as the little green men are concerned, we will deal with them later."

Football results
Rotherham 2, Morecambe 0
Wimbledon 4, Gillingham 2
Chesterfield 2, Grimsby 3

Buying Dewar's
is like hooking a
salmon when you
expected a trout.

Dewar's
Possibly a touch more expensive,
always unquestionably smoother.



Warning of 'Scot and communist intellectual with artistic tastes' MI5 given clues about Professor Blunt in 1939

from the interrogations were pursued. The intelligence services were facing the German and concentrating their efforts in that direction.

Early in 1941 the general, according to Mr Lewine, was preparing for another trip to Britain. Conscious of what he believed was a constant threat from Stalin, he checked into a London hotel as Samuel Ginsberg.

He was found dead the next day from a gunshot wound and his death was listed officially as suicide, because three notes were found with the body.

The rivalry file appears to have been discovered after the war with the defection of Burgess and Maclean in 1951. Mr Lewine gave evidence to a Senate security committee in Washington. He told the senators of General Rivold's allegations and repeated the story of a Scot and an intellectual, an undercover agent "described as communist of acidic tastes."

Now from the United States "was too impetuous to demand."

At the time the Foreign Office told The Times that the informant "the individual". When Maclean disappeared it was naturally suggested that he must have been the man.

Nationalists reassert demands for devolution

By Michael Heseltine
Political Reporter

The severely depleted Westminster ranks of Scottish and Welsh nationalists yesterday launched another attempt to secure Government action or devolution.

Referring to the Government proposals for Northern Ireland, they wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, registering the strongest objection to this "controversious" way the Government had addressed itself to the Government of Scotland and Wales.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee SNP), one of the two surviving SNP members remaining after the general election, said yesterday that the Government must now speed the door to Scottish and Welsh devolution.

While the Prime Minister is unlikely to be moved by such sentiments, the letter asks her to explain the "hypocrisy" of the situation whereby the Government was now prepared to "open the door to each stage for self-government which far outran that which the Conservatives, in opposition

Clegg 'a new pay board'

the Northern Ireland working document expresses a willingness to consider the institution of a parliament for Ulster.

Mrs Thatcher is told in the letter: "If you are wise you will sustain the advance of the process of democracy by giving Scotland, Wales, and North

tion, which had been overlooked by the media, indicated that it expected the commission not to

Correction
Instruments capable of detecting one ten-thousandth of a microcurie per centimetre of radioactivity were used during tests.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY

—blue sky h—light shower; c
—overcast —fog —drizzle
—rain —snow —faint s—
—showers —showers; p
perpendicular rain with snow.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong,
perhaps gale in N later;
rough, becoming very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to
pm, 14°C (57°F); min 6 pm to
am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 61
per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 i.
2.25in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm,
over, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.05
millibars, rising
.600 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas selling prices

Australia	\$1.80	Austria	Sch.
Batavia	100	Ceylon	200
Bombay	80	Cyprus	200
Buenos Aires	100	Holland	100
Calcutta	100	Germany	100
Canton	100	Greece	100
Cebu	100	India	100
Dacca	100	Japan	100
Delhi	100	Korea	100
Hong Kong	100	Lithuania	100
Manila	100	Norway	100
Panama	100	Peru	100
Rangoon	100	Poland	100
Singapore	100	Romania	100
Sourabaya	100	Russia	100
Tientsin	100	Sweden	100
Yokohama	100	Switzerland	100

England, Midlands: Dry, bright
sunny intervals; wind SW;
moderate or fresh; max temp
13° or 14° (5° or 57° F)

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Hilton International
London
22 Park Lane.

HOME NEWS

World oil output is not expected to exceed present level again, EEC chief warns Belvoir inquiry

tom John Young
anning Reporter
catholics.

Recent developments in Iran
side it almost certain that
rld oil production would
ver again exceed present
vels, Mr Leonard Williams,
rector General of the EEC
ergy Commission, said
starday.

Giving evidence on the
-each day of the public
quiry into the National Coal
ard's application to mine in
Vale of Belvoir, he said
it two years ago the EEC was
-advice that by the end of
1980, it would need to
port between 42 million and
million barrels a day from
Organization of Petroleum
orting Countries (Opec).
w it could expect no more
than to present 31 million
rels a day.

We therefore face an energy
lack almost immediately, and
gap must be filled by fuels
r than oil", he continued.
he coming years would be
ructured by continued
ard pressures on prices.
e also face the danger of
sterned interruption, political
tinue this."

The EEC had fixed a ceiling on oil imports for 1985 of 470 million tonnes. Between now and 1990, it hoped a 25 per cent increase in the burning of solid fuels in power stations.

Present plans envisaged a further 30 gigawatts (30,000 megawatts) of coal-fired power capacity, of which 18 GW would be added between now and 1985.

Turning to nuclear power, he observed that by 1985 capacity would be only about 73GW, against the 160GW originally hoped for.

About 22 GW of oil-fired generating capacity was planned or under construction, and EEC policy was to persuade member countries to switch as much of that as possible to solid fuels. If nothing was done, the oil imports ceiling was certain to be breached after 1985.

He believed that by the year 2000 coal imports to the EEC would be 150 million tonnes a year, four times their present level. But countries like the United States, for reasons of national security, might want to change their minds about permitting such a rise.

His commission strongly believed that coal production

within the EEC should be at least restored to its 1973 level of 250 million tonnes a year, compared with 210 million in 1973. This was the only significant opportunity for increased production were in Britain and West Germany.

Unless the EEC maintained its own production, it might find itself seeking more coal than world markets could provide. The prospect of Britain becoming and remaining self-sufficient in energy was of considerable importance to the Community's security, he added.

Questioned by Mr Peter Boydell, QC, for the Alliance, a group of British coal, iron and steel owners and the National Farmers' Union, Mr Williams said that one reason why EEC coal production had declined was that member governments were not taking the lessons of the Yom Kippur war.

Mr Boydell suggested that it was because of the weak powers of implementation available to the commission.

Mr Williams maintained that coal and nuclear power should not be seen as competitors, because the world needs as much of both as it could get.

Longer jail for bag snatchers urged

Suffer sentences for handbag snatchers were called for yesterday by the Criminal Justice Compensation Board's annual report, which makes special mention of that crime in a year when a record £13m was paid to victims of crimes of violence.

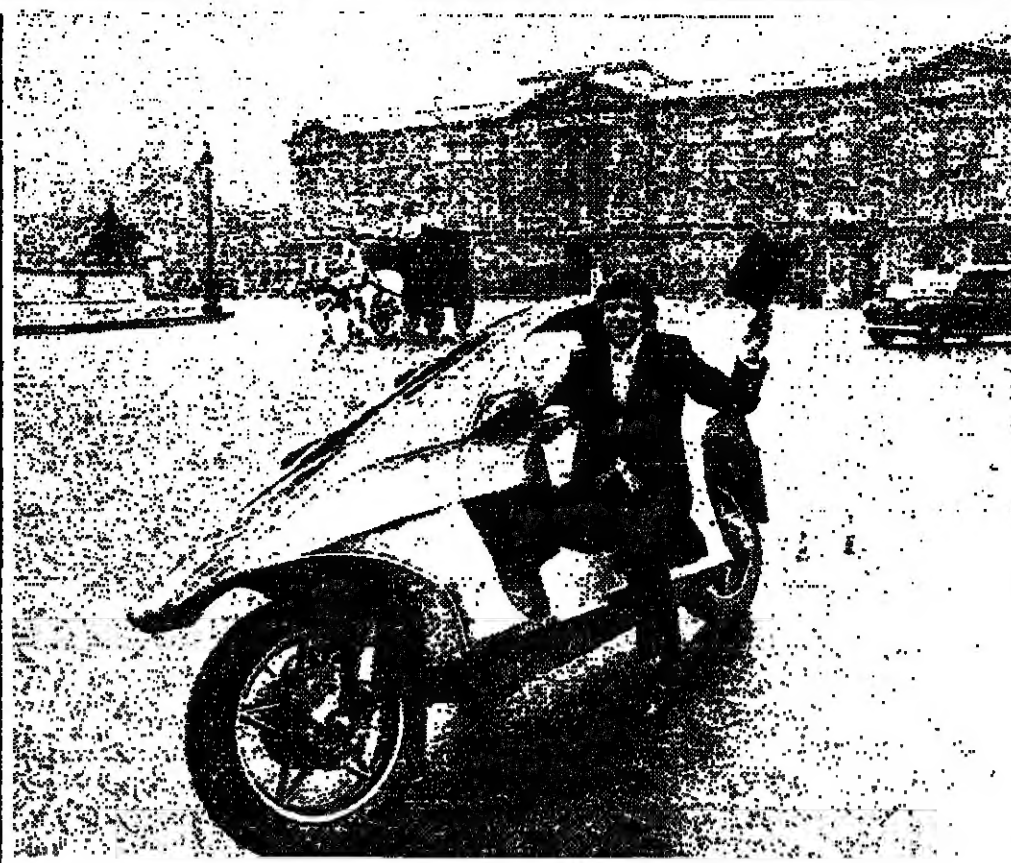
Of the 1,000 applications for compensation, 10 per cent concerned the offence, the source of about 3.6 per cent of all applications, warrants consideration of deterrent sentences, the report says.

And elderly bones in middle-aged and younger people do not always mend readily and many victims suffer permanent disability. "Go out at night, which is severely restricted, and you are liable to attack."

Such attacks often "cast a severe blight upon the victims for the rest of their lives".

The report gives the example of a woman who was the victim of handbag snatchers three times in four years; each time she was injured and once her wrist was

In the year ended March 31, 1979, a record 21,960 applications for compensation were made, although not all those eligible to claim apply, partly because some victims want to forget the experience as quickly



Phil Read, former world motor cycle champion, arriving on a Quasar at Buckingham Palace yesterday to receive the insignia of the MBE.

Fewer high tar brands of cigarette on sale

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

The availability of cigarettes with a high tar content, those most likely to be harmful to health, has dropped to 13 brands of 129 on sale, the Department of Health said yesterday.

The average tar yield of brands is more than 4 per cent less than in the previous table. That was based on sampling between February and July 1978, before the introduction in September, 1978, of supplementary tax on cigarettes yielding 20 mg or more of tar. Then 33 brands of 127 yielded 20 mg or more of tar.

The new table, distributed to health workers and to post offices, gives a warning of the serious risk to health from smoking.

Deaths decrease: A rise in the number of women smokers has been reflected by a sharp increase in the number of cancer deaths, the anti-smoking pressure group, ASH, said yesterday. The Press Association reports.

Extra petrol tax proposed to pay for development of new fuels

Pease Wright
and Edgar
have been made for
conservation tax to be levied
petrol at the pumps. The
me would serve two pur-
poses.
would make petrol prices
vulnerable to severe fluc-
tuations in the world oil market,
provide finance for develop-
alternative fuels and for
that will be needed for
serving equipment and trans-
systems with the change
traditional supplies of
oil.
A suggestion is made by
Deryck Laming, senior
of the exploration geos-
cientists, Herrington Associates,
Dr Michael Patrick, of
department of chemical
engineering, Western University,
a review of the magnitude of the
production of Geologists.
A review of oil reserves,
estimates of the size of uncon-
ventional natural hydrocarbon
reserves and the prospect for
alternative fuels, they produce
generally optimistic, if
cautious, forecasts.
In the case of coal, they
conclude, they ask if oil is
very expensive, consider-
able whisky is £13 a gallon
(£1,000 a barrel), methy-
l spirit 56, distilled water
and washing-up liquid
oil analysis of price trends,
and government policies
states how marginal fields

can become money-spinners worth developing for production outright.

But although these mechanisms in effect increase energy reserves, they do not give stability to prices or lay the foundation for developing future energy sources.

Factors affecting supply and demand lead some to believe that conventional petroleum supplies would be available for general use by about the year 2020, and resources earmarked for special purposes would be exhausted by about 2100.

However, the production of unconventional natural hydrocarbon supplies from oil sands deposits of heavy oil and tar sands was technically possible, but prospects for accelerating the small-scale development now in progress were not bright.

Rugs, bucket-wheel excavators and draglines dig up the mineral, which then goes through a heat treatment plant in a hot-water process before reaching the stage needed to produce a synthetic crude oil compounds suitable for use as fuel and for raw materials for the chemical industry.

Potential reserves from this source are far greater than the traditional oil reserves, but the technology for extracting them will be very expensive.

Among alternative fuel sources, liquid fuels are con-

sidered the best option in the shorter term. That includes production of ethyl alcohol, methanol and synthetic crudes from coal.

In the United Kingdom a variety of supplies is available, and when they are coupled with fuel conservation and a significant investment in alternative projects it should be possible to avoid serious difficulties before the next century.

But in spite of several years of the "Save It" campaign, advances in fuel conservation have been minor. Hence the necessary improvement needs to be promoted by the price mechanism, backed by firm fiscal measures, but with relief for the less well off and a capacity for cushioning against external price changes.

That is where the conservation tax applies, to bring the price at the pump to about £1.40 a gallon, but with 30p of the tax remitted for each 1p rise in the price of crude oil, averaged over each preceding month.

That acts as a cushion because, as the cost of crude oil goes up, the price at the pumps rises by a smaller proportion, thus creating less of a shock to the consumer. By the same token, as the price of crude oil declines, the proportion would be adjusted similarly by a lower proportion.

£40 licence was needed for BBC's plans

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

The BBC would have required a colour licence fee of more than £40 instead of the £34 it got last Friday fully to implement its plans for the next five years and to stay competitive with independent television, Mr Gerard Mansell, deputy managing director of BBC Television, said yesterday.

He told the Broadcasting Press Group in London that the BBC had presented the Home Office with a list of proposed developments, phased year by year.

These included replacement of worn out plant, moving from expensive rented accommodation in central London to new premises, and new services, opening about 27 local

radio stations, improving the quality of television by reducing the number of repeats and purchased programmes, showing more information, and providing more programmes, providing an hour a week in Welsh, and repaying the £50m deficit.

It was, Mr Mason said, a "very simple" proposal, which, if adopted, and if the inflation rate had been 10 per cent a year over the next two years, would cost £35. But inflation was now more than 10 per cent.

If the present rate was maintained throughout the whole of the next two years, the proposed would mean a fee of £39. With the independent television settlement, if there was not to have been a two-tier system, the cost would be £40. The private affluence and public

Cannabis grown in couple's home

Ian Parmenter, aged 24, a graduate engineer, and his wife, Jacqueline, aged 27, a teacher, were fined £500 each by magistrates at Halesowen, West Midlands, yesterday on cannabis charges.

Detectives were said to have found six cannabis plants growing in pots in the living room of their home in Avon Road, Halesowen. They admitted possessing, cultivating and permitting the smoking of cannabis.

its threat Highland licopters

Ronald Faux
JW
In fact, according to Captain
N Boulter, is the perfect
for a helicopter service.
on towns separated by
ies of rural road and
ain ranges the helicopter
is the only way. Where
roads are choked with
in summer and snow, in
the helicopter is a proven
ain Boulter is chief pilot
: first scheduled delivery
ervice in Scotland, which
ums is also the world's
t. The service, between
w airports and Port Will-
180 miles away on a five-
day round trip, threatened
thdrawal of the subsidy
maintains it.
e weekday flights began
ago they have carried
more than eight tons of
supplies, came from the
district and regional coun-
ties the Highlands and
Development Board. But
vo councils are now con-
sidering a £5,000 sub-
sidy beyond December,
ing people flying around
rates when austere cuts
necessary at ground level
essarily. The Helicopter
Development Board, which
on glulds board, which y-
es decided to continue its
y only until next Febru-
y give time for talks with
parties.
w based, the service car-
ry four passengers, but
ard believes that in its
experimental year it has
self far better than the
x-faring scheduled flight
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nd has been subsidized
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helicopter service is run
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they can be used in the
nd when aircraft would
a from a shifty pitch.
William is growing as a
for industry and the
y says the helicopter has
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ive to businessmen.
The takes 40 minutes, in-
cludes some four hours by
air of £27.50.
sin Boulter thought that
who complained about
self-st' being subsidized
rates were wrong. "Sixty
% of our passengers have
ocal folk. If you take into
the real cost of driving
the helicopter it takes the
icopter is no so signifi-
different," he said.

Expanding forests seen as a threat to rare birds

From Our Own Correspondent
Edinburgh

Forests are a growing threat to some rare birds, including the golden eagle, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds says. As new forests are planted, some rarer birds are particularly in Scotland, the hunting terrain for the eagle is reduced, threatening a severe decline in their numbers.

Merlin falcons are also at risk and the United Nations says that some bird species are of international importance in nature conservation.

That view was given yesterday in the winter issue of *Birds*, the Society's magazine. It says that forest plantings have harmed upland bird populations in western Scotland and Wales, yet the Forestry Commission was considering the same for greatly expanded operations.

A further 4,500,000 acres of trees might be added, doubling the land under conifer plantation.

The society acknowledges that birds could benefit from hav-

ing more home-grown timber, but does not accept that forestry has a prior claim among other upland users.

It says that recreation, tourism and wildlife conservation must also be taken into account. But forestry, like agriculture, is exempt from normal planning controls and where conflict occurs the system tends to be built-in bias towards forestry.

The society believes there should be an agreed strategy for using land subject to public access under the Wildlife and Forestry Commission should operate if further large-scale planting is proposed.

Mr David Minnis, who handles wildlife issues for Scotland for the society, said yesterday that nearly all the 350 pairs of British golden eagles nested in Scotland.

The commission claims, however, that Scotland has increased the number of bird species, but both the golden eagle and the merlin falcon could not breed successfully if there is no protection to their natural prey.

Youths get five years over woman's death

Three young men said to have caused the death of a woman shopkeeper, aged 64, whom they robbed of £7.50, were each jailed for five years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

— **Eileen Comfort**, 17, Seven Kings, London, died five months after the attack.

— **Barry Ashmore Edwards**, aged 17, unemployed, of Dunkeld Road, Dagenham, London, and **Matthew Harrison**, aged 17, labourer, of Mayfield Road, Dagenham, pleaded not guilty to murder.

The jury found Mr Harrison not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. They were unable to agree over Mr Edwards, and the eight men and four women were discharged by Mr Justice Gwynne.

— **Yesterday** Mr Edwards accepted his plea to guilty to manslaughter and the court accepted this plea. John Arthur O'Leary, aged 18, unemployed, of Green Lane, Seven Kings, had already pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

Each received three years for manslaughter, five years for robbery, to which they had pleaded guilty, and six months for offences in connexion with a car, the sentences to run concurrently.

Psychiatric unit at hospital is reprieved

The psychiatric unit of the Henderson Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, against the closure of the unit in January, a medical director and medical staff have campaigned, and been granted a reprieve.

The South West Thames Regional Health Authority has agreed that funds will be provided to keep the unit going until the end of next March. Meanwhile negotiations will continue with the regional authority and the Department of Health on long-term funding.

Dr. J. Stuart Whiteley, the medical director, said yesterday "The future remains uncertain and therefore the fight has to be intensified for the reasons that I have outlined. Specialists units, give a supra-regional service, accepting patients from all over the country."

The unit has pioneered the treatment of psychiatric patients and law breakers.

Judge dies in hotel

Judge George Heron collapsed and died in his hotel room at Northampton yesterday shortly before he was due to hear evidence on the seventh day of a trial at the city's crown court. He lived at Moseley, Birmingham. He was 68.

PHILIPS



The Infra-red Remote Control System of our Hi-Fi TV will adjust brightness, colour, or change channels instantaneously, from wherever you choose to watch.

It will also turn up the sound. And that's particularly important because this set sounds like no other.

It's a 26 inch television built with the ear of the audio enthusiast in mind.

For in addition to excellent picture quality, this remarkable television boasts a 10 watt amplifier and a two-way speaker system built to the TV equivalent of DIN Hi-Fi standards.

This makes it possible to get the most out of TV sound.

Naturally there's a headphone socket and a tape connection facility.

And, inside the set front panel, even individual controls for treble, bass and pre-set volume.

A Hi-Fi television will add immeasurably to the enjoyment of sitting down for your favourite programme, while the remote control unit will add simply to the time you can spend sitting down.

Ask your Philips Video dealer to give you a demonstration soon.

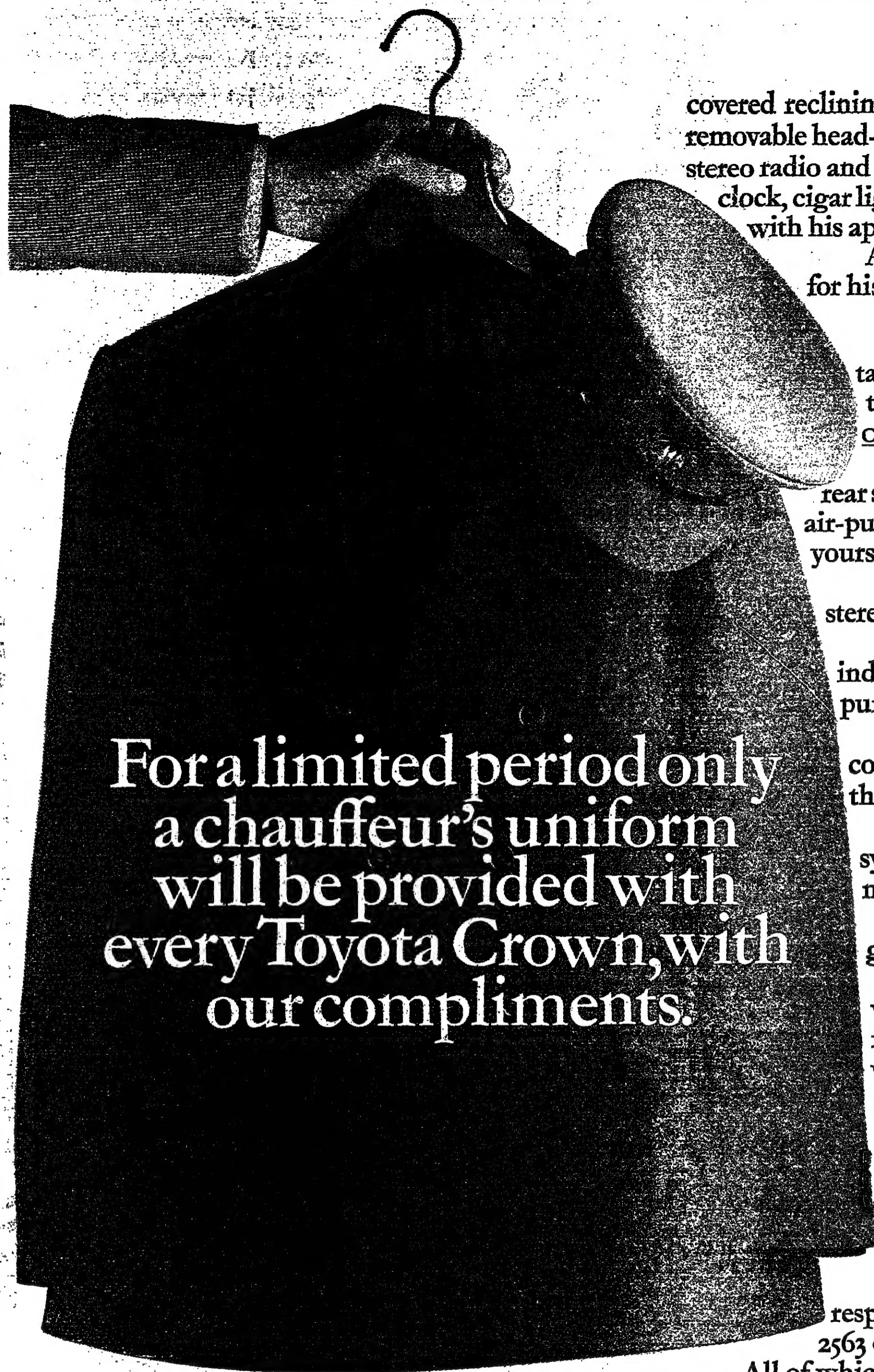
Philips Video. Simply years ahead.



Turn up the sound at the speed of light.

PHILIPS

PHILIPS REMOTE CONTROL. TELEVISION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS.



For a limited period only
a chauffeur's uniform
will be provided with
every Toyota Crown, with
our compliments.

covered reclining front seats with adjustable and removable head-restraints, individual map reading lights, stereo radio and auto-reverse cassette player, quartz clock, cigar lighter and electric windows should meet with his approval.

As will the adjustable lumbar support for his poor back.

Still, enough of James.

Now that you know the Crown will take good care of the staff, it's time to think of yourself.

CROWN THROUGH THE EYES THAT MATTER.

Sink into the plush comfort of the rear seats, light yourself a cigar and adjust the air-purification and air conditioning to suit yourself on the central rear console.

Try the self-seeking stereo radio or stereo cassette player.

Peruse the brochure using the individual reading light provided for the purpose.

Surrounded by all this luxury one could be forgiven for overlooking some of the Crown's more practical safety features.

The unique central door locking system for instance. It comes on automatically when the car reaches 15 mph.

The tinted glass which reduces glare.

The lights on the dashboard that warn of headlamp, tail or stoplight failure and low brake fluid, plus hazard warning and rear door warning lights.

And of course the safety belts both front and rear.

As you can see the Toyota Crown is perfectly equipped for the awesome responsibility of carrying its Very Important Person from A to B.

And it can get you there at a very respectable 20 mpg* thanks to a whispering 2563 cc. engine that's capable of 100 mph.

All of which would count for nought if the Crown, like all Toyotas, wasn't reliable.

Something that should be music to James' ears.

When one is wearing a brand new uniform one doesn't want to get out and get under, does one?

No other car maker goes to such lengths to keep up your appearances.

But when one has gone to the trouble of building a motor car as luxurious and sophisticated as the Crown it would be sacrilege for James to look any less immaculate than his surroundings. Hence, if you'll excuse the vulgarity, our 'special offer'.

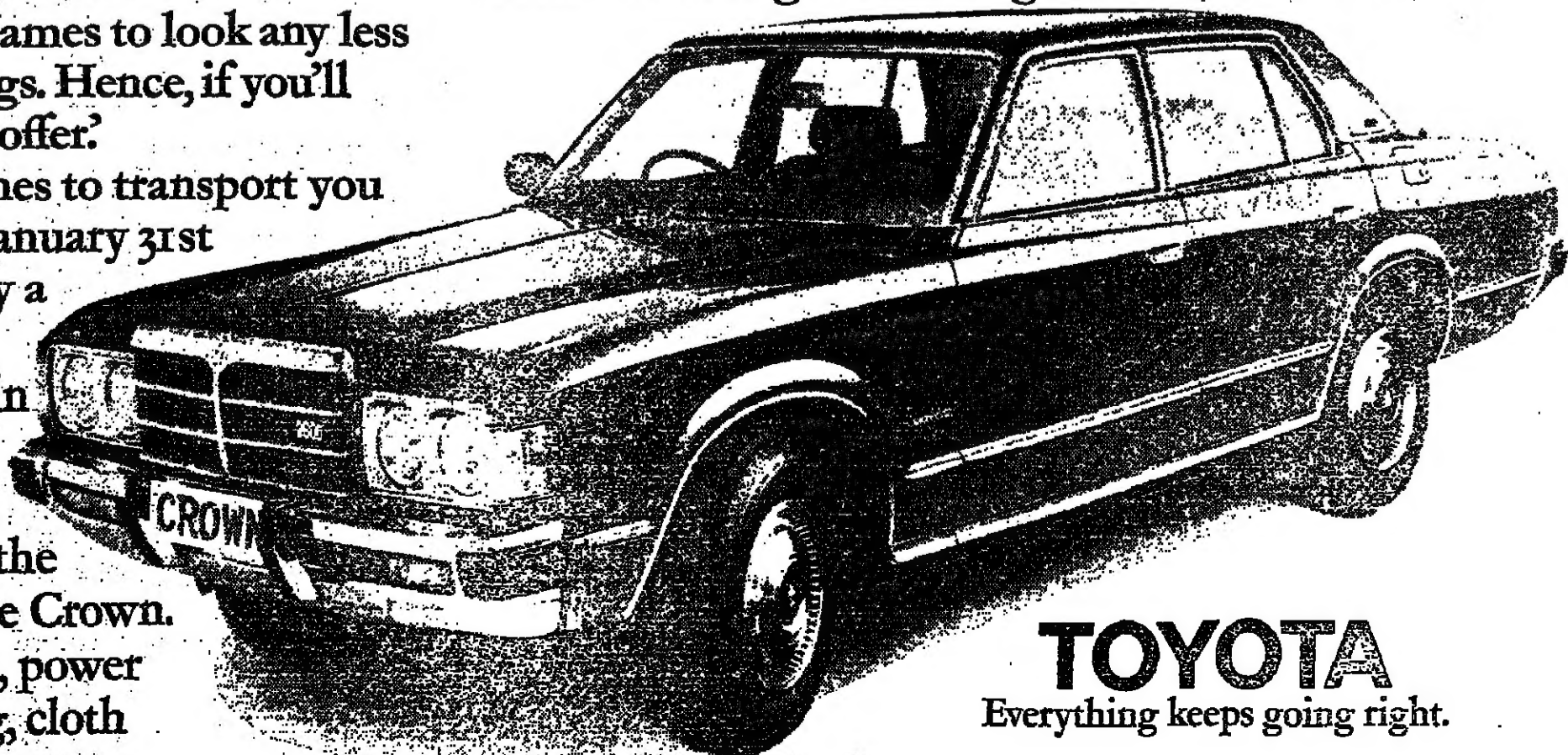
May we suggest you ask James to transport you along to our showrooms before January 31st for a test drive and then hopefully a fitting.

(James will find the address in Yellow Pages).

CROWN THROUGH JAMES' EYES.

James will be impressed by the working conditions offered by the Crown.

The automatic transmission, power assisted steering, air conditioning, cloth



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Everything keeps going right.

*CROWN SUPER SALOON £7,990.77. PRICE INCLUDES CAR TAX, VAT AND SEAT BELTS, BUT EXCLUDES ROAD TAX, NUMBER PLATES AND DELIVERY CHARGES. PRICE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. MANUFACTURER'S APPROXIMATE FIGURES. OFFICIAL GOVT. FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR URBAN CYCLE: 21.2 MPG (13.2 LITRES PER 100 KM), CONSTANT: 26.4 MPG (10.7 LITRES PER 100 KM), CONSTANT 75 MPH: 19.6 MPG (14.4 LITRES PER 100 KM). UNIFORM OFFER VALID ON CARS REGISTERED BY 31ST JANUARY 1980. UNIFORM WILL BE SPECIALLY SUPPLIED BY BURTON. (NO CASH ALTERNATIVE GIVEN). FULL DETAILS AVAILABLE FROM: TOYOTA (GB) LTD., 270 PURLEY WAY, CROYDON, SURREY, CR9 4AB. TEL: 01 681 1921. FOR EXPORT AND DIPLOMATIC ENQUIRES TELEPHONE DOWNLAND (07379) 56226. ASK YOUR TOYOTA DEALER FOR DETAILS OF OUR CREDIT CARD SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF SERVICING, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES - THE TOYOTA SERVICE CLUB - WHICH IS OPEN TO ALL MOTORISTS.

PARLIAMENT, November 27, 1979

Modernization of Nato's long range theatre nuclear weapons

House of Commons

It was in the interests of the people to be armed so that Britain could deter any potential threat or any aggressor, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said.

She was answering Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) who asked if it was in the interests of the people on December 12 to press for Cruise missiles on British soil.

In particular (he said) will control over the launching lie with the Pentagon, with inevitable retaliation against our own people?

He was referring to the meeting of NATO's Defence and Foreign Ministers planned for December 12 to decide on the introduction of new long-range theatre nuclear forces and a parallel arms control approach to the Soviet Union.

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition (Cardiff, South East, Lab)—There is going to be a long period between the taking of the decision on December 12 and the actual moment when these Cruise missiles can be added to the armaments of the West.

Whilst we should not allow the Soviet Union to determine our decision on December 12 it is in our interest that we should use the intervening period to negotiate seriously with the Soviet Union (both on the Soviet side and on the present inadequate offer and the possibility of getting the SS20s withdrawn, which would reduce the threat to Europe. (Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher—We are always prepared seriously to try to negotiate genuine disarmament. The latest weapons such as the SS20 are already being provided to the Warsaw Pact forces and we have no modern reply. We have to have modernization of the theatre nuclear forces.

We are always prepared genuinely to negotiate on disarmament but I have understood that the Soviet Union is somewhat reluctant to negotiate on disarmament at the theatre nuclear forces level.

The increase in both the quantity and quality of nuclear missiles in the Soviet Union was of such character that it would be dangerous if Nato did not have adequate strength. Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence said, during questions. The alliance must negotiate from a position of strength.

Mr Pym (Cambridge, C) said that at the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group on November 13 and 14, he had reaffirmed the Government's strong support for a programme to modernize Nato's long range theatre nuclear weapons and a parallel arms control approach to the Soviet Union.

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Mr Pym—It is our opinion that the opposite is the case. The programme has been discussed and hopefully will be decided upon next month.

Mr Winston Churchill (Shefford, C)—In the space of the last two years the Soviet Union has established a more than three to one superiority in Euro-strategic nuclear weapons. Even after the proposed theatre nuclear modernization plans of Nato have been effected, the Soviet Union will still enjoy a substantial superiority in this field.

Mr Pym—It does seem that even after the modernization programme we are considering the Soviet Union will still have a preponderance of nuclear weapons, that is unless other changes were made.

It is not our intention to increase the proportion of nuclear capability. We are sure it is right to see that the nuclear capability we have is a genuinely effective and credible deterrent.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) asked for a further statement on the proposals for the replacement of Polaris.

Mr Pym—The Government's policy is to maintain the credibility of our strategic nuclear deterrent.

Mr Cook—He disputes the estimate of £3,000m to £5,000m, rather more than the cost of Concord, supplied to the expenditure Committee in a recent study of the replacement cost of Polaris? If not, does he believe it makes economic sense for Britain in its present situation to invest in that scale of production of weapons for which there is not even a single conceivable export market?

Mr Pym—The Government is still considering the options and possibilities for the replacement of Polaris. It is not a decision that has been reached, there is no figure in place upon it.

Naturally the costs and estimates for the replacement of Polaris are a factor we will have to take fully into account in coming to a conclusion. Historically the contribution that the nuclear deterrent has made to peace has been a comparatively small proportion of our defence budget.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab)—Was the Secretary of State aware of the fact that the British Council of Churches last week against this decision? In view of the enormous amount of money that is being spent on this decision, is it not a matter for the Government to consider the social services, does that decision make sense?

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Mr Pym—Yes, I am aware of the fact that the British Council of Churches last week against this decision? In view of the enormous amount of money that is being spent on this decision, is it not a matter for the Government to consider the social services, does that decision make sense?

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All facts, figures and options promised on public service rents

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, spoke at the House of Commons today to answer questions about public service rents.

He said that the Government was committed to a policy of releasing as much information as possible about the workings of public service rents.

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Tackling EEC budget: agricultural changes will take much longer

The two big problems between Britain and the EEC concerned the contribution the country made to the budget and the common agricultural policy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said at a question time.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) asked Mrs Thatcher what she would do to ensure that the country's contribution to the EEC budget was not too high.

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at Dublin. On public expenditure cuts, if we had greater ones, we would have to borrow less and interest rates would be lower than now. If Labour's public expenditure plans had been put into effect, interest rates would be lower than now.

Mr Roger Moore (Faversham, C)—In Dublin, she should bear in mind the fact that the people of the United Kingdom are not alone in the world in suffering from a high rate of inflation. The French have a high rate of inflation and are suffering from it.

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Changes in passenger transport licensing law designed to increase freedom of choice

The Transport Bill contained the biggest series of reforms in road passenger transport for half a century, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport said when moving the second reading of the bill.

Mr Fowler said that the bill was designed to increase freedom of choice for passengers.

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individual vehicles would be replaced by a system of operator licensing. This was not new and would work well. The operators would be licensed to operate a fleet of vehicles.

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Roles and mission row over Rapier missile

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RECORD HIGH RATES FOR ABBEY NATIONAL SAVERS!

From December 1st, these new rates will apply:

Share Account	Net	Gross
Open Bonds	10.50% = 15.00%	
5 year term	12.50% = 17.86%	
4 year term	11.50% = 17.14%	
3 year term	11.00% = 16.43%	
2 year term	10.75% = 15.71%	
1 year term	10.50% = 15.36%	
Build-Up Shares	11.75% = 16.79%	
Deposit Account	10.25% = 14.64%	

(In those liable to pay income tax at the basic rate of 30%.)*

SO COME ON IN!

Abbey National Building Society, Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6EN.

Leyland not in same position as Rolls-Royce

Industrial reconstruction was badly needed, Mr John Siffert, Opposition spokesman on industry (Derby, Levensham, Lab) said when he opened a debate on the National Enterprise Board on Monday night.

Mr Siffert said that the Government's policy was to maintain the credibility of our strategic nuclear deterrent.

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Community could not have rebuffed Greece

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Parliamentary notices

House of Commons today at 2.30: Debate on the economy.

House of Lords today at 2.15: Debate on report of a Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injuries.

Villages not RAF targets

During questions about the RAF's low-flying training programme, Mr Robert Maclean, Callaghan and Sunderland, Lab, asked Mr Geoffrey Patten, Under Secretary of Defence for the RAF, whether he could ensure that, in these rural low-flying exercises, particularly villages were not being targeted for repeated over-flying in the concern and anxiety of those living in the villages?

Mr Patten—Villages are never treated as targets, no matter what people may claim. It is part of the low-flying procedure to avoid, wherever possible, residential areas. It is not possible to avoid all dwellings. It is not the intention of the RAF to make villages into target areas.

Aircraft project will aid UK firms

The British Aerospace M5 Harrier has been specifically designed to meet this requirement and the AV8B is currently being evaluated as another potential means of doing so.

Mr John Wilkinson (Birmingham, North, Lab) asked Mr Patten whether the RAF might consider the AV8B as a potential means of doing so.

Mr Patten—Villages are never treated as targets, no matter what people may claim. It is part of the low-flying procedure to avoid, wherever possible, residential areas. It is not possible to avoid all dwellings. It is not the intention of the RAF to make villages into target areas.

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A good manager at BL

The Government had backed Sir Michael Edwards, the British Leyland director, to leave the resolution of the Opposition.

Mr Edwards said that the Government was committed to a policy of releasing as much information as possible about the workings of public service rents.

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WEST EUROPE

The way Herr Strauss fascinates Germans

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Nov 27

An eminent psychiatrist has said that Herr Franz Josef Strauss unleashes in West Germans the same kind of irrational and unconscious reactions that contributed to the rise of Nazism. Herr Strauss's bid for the chancellorship in next year's Bundestag election will be the "first really pitiless test of democratic maturity we have had to face," he said.

Professor Horst Eberhard Richter of the psychosomatics and psychotherapy department at Gießen University, expressed concern in an article in the weekly news magazine, *Die Zeit*, at the contradictory attitude many West Germans have to Herr Strauss. Many people who have serious doubts about him are also fascinated by the same things in him that shock them.

Danger lies not in Herr Strauss's powerful and controversial personality, but in the unconscious effects it has on the people, Professor Richter wrote. Herr Strauss's image as a strong, swashbuckling figure who charges around apparently succeeding in ignoring all the rules "tended to compensate for the inferiority complexes and bottled-up resentments of ordinary people."

Professor Richter asked whether Herr Strauss was not "a kind of Muhammad Ali of the great political stage (who represents) the fulfilment of that dream of invincible omnipotence and grandiosity which ordinary people can never achieve?"

On the collective level, Professor Richter suggested that people unconsciously wanted Herr Strauss to wipe out that depressing national self-doubt and guilt feelings (about the past) which a certain number of Germans still only regard as penance arbitrarily demanded from abroad.

They felt "it is time finally to boast and show what we Germans think of ourselves and to demand the high position in the world which has long and unjustly been denied us."

That tendency to over-compensate for inferiority complexes, "is rightly considered a typical weakness of the so-called German national character, and is feared abroad."

It makes people susceptible to political trends which make up for defective personal self-esteem by enhancing national feelings.

Herr Strauss, he said, represented a provocation, not as a person, but because he set off a reaction which had already become a mass phenomenon in West Germany, and was thus an important part of German political reality.

If Germans were to learn from the mass psychology of fascism, they must realize that this weakness plus the tendency to be easily swayed, was "the most explosive reaction-potential which we have to control with the greatest care if the worst is to be prevented."

Professor Richter said West Germans must actively try to combat these tendencies lurking within many of themselves, though how many was difficult to estimate.

The success or failure of this undertaking would show whether democracy had really taken root in most of the population, or whether, as pessimists claimed, it was merely a facade of conformity that hid powerful residues of national resentment.

Basque MP boycotts the Madrid parliament

From Harry Debellus Madrid, Nov 27

Señor Juan María Bandrés, a lawyer who specializes in the defence of Basque extremists, has temporarily abandoned his seat in the Congress of Deputies in order "to remain in Euzkadi (the Basque country) defending those who evidently need me more than in Parliament," it was learnt here today.

Señor Bandrés, a Congressman for the Guipuzcoa representing the Basque left's electoral coalition of Euzkadiko Ezkerra, told Señor Andelino Lavilla, the chairman of the Congress, by letter that his decision was also motivated by "calumnious" allegations linking him to the still unsolved kidnapping of Señor Javier Rupérez, a fellow MP, by the secessionist terrorist movement ETA.

Señor Bandrés's refusal to occupy his seat without specifically renouncing it places him in a position similar in some ways to that of one senator and three deputies of the pro-ETA Herri Batasuna (Peoples' Unity) coalition, who have boycotted parliament.

It means that nearly one-fifth of the congressmen elected to represent the three Basque provinces covered by the new home-rule statute are deliberately refraining from exercising their mandate in the national Parliament.

Señor Bandrés was careful to point out that his attitude was not one of disdain for the Parliament, adding that his stand "should not be confused with that of others which I respect but do not share."

He said that his temporary withdrawal "will not be any obstacle to my speaking out or voting in plenary sessions of Congress or in committee meetings whenever I consider that I should do so in favour of the Basque people and the workers of all Spain."

Mr Schilling, who says he is a management consultant, was arrested while driving through the manoeuvres area in a rented car containing powerful transmission equipment.

After the same car had been seen in the area for three nights, the security services became suspicious.

What puzzles the Austrian authorities is why any country would have sent a spy. More than 1,000 official observers, including several hundred East Europeans, followed the manoeuvres continuously.

French MPs discuss abortion law in a dispassionate mood

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Nov 27

The debate on the law on abortion opened today in the National Assembly in a distinctly more dispassionate atmosphere than five years ago, when it was first adopted on a trial basis.

But the issue remains the subject of violent controversy in the press and public between the advocates of legalized abortion and those, notably the Roman Catholic hierarchy, who continue to regard abortion as an "act of death."

If the opposition is united in demanding a liberalization of the present law, the parties of the government majority are as deeply divided as ever between its supporters and opponents.

M Jacques Chirac, the President of the Gaullist RPR, threw his weight into the scales yesterday against the permanent adoption of the law. Although he was speaking "in a personal capacity" and members of his party are free to vote according to their conscience, his stand may sway an even greater number of them to vote it down than in 1975, when he was Prime Minister.

The Veil law, as it is called after Mme Simone Veil, who was at the time Minister of Health, was not the "ultimate resort" in cases of hardship it was meant to be, M Chirac said, but was increasingly resorted to for reasons of personal convenience, and had

therefore become "a method of birth control."

But Dr Bernard Pons, the Secretary-General of the RPR and a physician, has come out even more unequivocally in favour of the law than he did in 1975.

There is little doubt that the permanent enforcement of the law will be adopted by a substantial majority at the end of the two-day debate, with the help, as last time, of the Socialists and Communists, even if their amendments are rejected.

They will most probably prefer the Veil law, with, as they see it, all its imperfections, to a return to the repressive legislation of 1920. The Socialists, however, will show their hand only tomorrow evening.

The more dispassionate atmosphere of the debate reflects an evolution in the mood of the country, and of the majority of the medical profession.

According to an opinion poll carried out by the Sofres and published yesterday by *Le Figaro*, 64 per cent of those asked are in favour of the legislation of abortion, and 29 per cent against. Only 10 per cent are in favour of repression of abortion; 40 per cent think the Veil law is badly enforced; 16 per cent think that it is too liberal.

Finally 45 per cent think that the law will be permanently adopted. The figures are remarkably similar to those of five years ago.

Bayeux creates new showplace for Tapestry

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 27

A new home is to be created for the Bayeux Tapestry so that it can be better and more safely displayed to the 300,000 people who come to see it every year.

Since 1914 it has been housed on the walls of a relatively small room in the old Bishop's Palace near the Cathedral in Bayeux. The town has now acquired the large seventeenth-century seminary and plans to convert this into a cultural centre round an exhibition hall for the tapestry. The hall will be fireproofed and kept at a constant humidity.

The 75yd tapestry tells the story of William the Conqueror's victory at Hastings.

Italy to raise museum charges

Rome, Nov 27—Italy plans to raise the entry charges to state-owned museums at present among the lowest in Europe.

Charges will be increased from 100 or 200 lire to 1,000 lire (55p).

Present entry fees do not even cover the cost of printing the tickets and paying museum attendants, Signor Egidio Ariosto, the Minister of Culture, said today.—Reuter.

Air Portugal strike

Lisbon, Nov 27—Air Portugal ground staff went on strike for four hours causing cancellation of several domestic and international flights. The staff demand reclassification of certain jobs with higher salaries.

Man accused of spying on manoeuvres

From Our Correspondent Vienna, Nov 27

Austria has arrested Kurt Schilling, aged 57, a Swiss citizen who is accused of spying for an East European country during last week's military manoeuvres, the largest Austria has held since the Second World War.

Mr Schilling, who says he is a management consultant, was arrested while driving through the manoeuvres area in a rented car containing powerful transmission equipment.

After the same car had been seen in the area for three nights, the security services became suspicious.

What puzzles the Austrian authorities is why any country would have sent a spy. More than 1,000 official observers, including several hundred East Europeans, followed the manoeuvres continuously.

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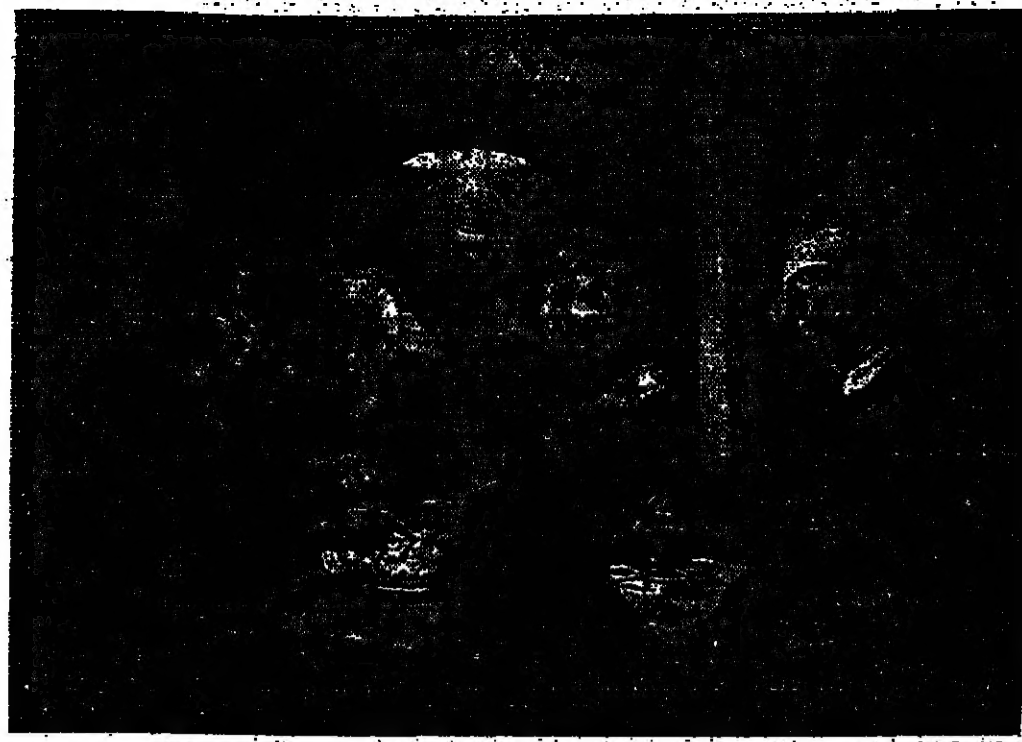
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Artist jailed: A 34-year-old artist, Mr. Matthijs Rem, was jailed for six months in Amsterdam yesterday and ordered to be detained during the Queen's pleasure for wilful damage to the Van Gogh painting 'The Potato Eaters' shown above. In March

Mr Rem made a 4in scratch with a key on the picture—his second attack on a Van Gogh work. A year earlier he had slashed a self-portrait with a knife, but was not prosecuted because he was held to be not responsible for his actions.

W Berlin plan to invite Czech author

From Our Correspondent Berlin, Nov 27

The president of the Free University of Berlin who invited Herr Rudolf Bahro, the Marxist critic of the East German regime, to lecture to students next term is also considering asking Mr. Pavel Kohout, the Czechoslovak playwright, to lecture

rights activist, has been prevented from returning home from Vienna and stripped of his citizenship.

The idea of inviting Mr. Kohout was originally made by Dr. Peter Glöck, the West Berlin senator in charge of science and research.

Herr Bahro's proposed lectures have drawn criticism from some quarters. In an interview, however, Senator Glöck said that in his opinion the views

propounded by Herr Bahro about socialism with a human face could give an interesting impetus to the debate on socialism in West Berlin.

Outcry over Saarland fingerprints files

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, Nov 26

The Saarland Ministry of the Interior is trying to find out how the fingerprints of about 500,000 innocent citizens came to be stored, illegally, in the cellars of the Saarland security service.

It also wants to know what, if anything, the security service has been doing with them. The newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* said today there were indications that it had used them frequently.

West German law expressly forbids the police and security services to take fingerprints of people unless criminal proceedings are formally opened against them.

The discovery comes after a series of cases in which the federal or Land security services have allegedly used either illegal or questionable methods of gathering information.

Herr Alfred Wilhelm, the Saarland Interior Minister, has dispelled initial fears that the security service had been collecting the fingerprints illicitly. He said they dated from the period between 1948 and 1956 when the Saarland was under French occupation and inhabitants who applied for identity documents had to have their fingerprints taken as well as supply passport photographs and details of membership in the Nazi party.

He wanted to know how the 268 files containing these details were not destroyed when the Land became part of West Germany. How they came into the possession of the security service and why, when the

security service moved to new premises, they were moved there and kept even after a law of 1978 severely limited the storage of such data about private citizens.

Herr Wilhelm said that as far as he knew the files had been used twice, to identify mutilated victims of a mining disaster and of an aircraft crash.

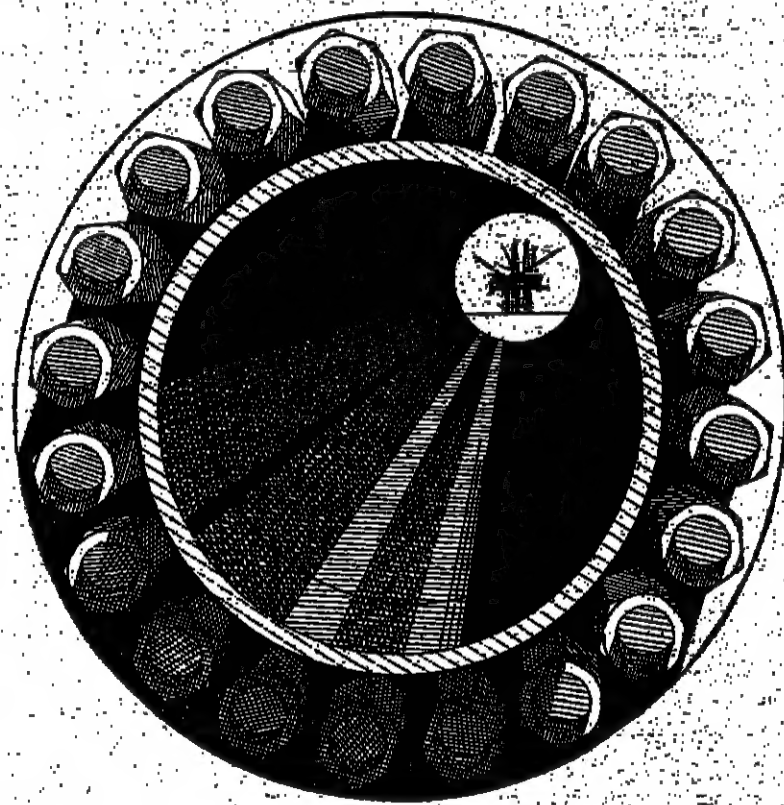
When he found out about the files after journalists from an illustrated magazine started investigating, he had them removed to the ministry and locked up in a safe place which no one might enter without his personal permission.

He explained that he did not destroy them immediately because he had to ascertain whether the law required him to destroy material on Nazi membership too. The investigation is expected to take two to three weeks.

The Bavarian Ministry of the Interior admitted today that the border police had been taking down the passport details and car numbers of travellers crossing into Czechoslovakia.

A spokesman said that this information, which had been collected since 1952, was used by the police, the public prosecutor, the security service and other offices. Herr Gerold Tandler, the Minister of the Interior, had learnt of the practice only in April this year and ordered a comprehensive report.

The disclosure is expected to create further embarrassment for Herr Tandler after the outcry over the practices of the Bavarian border guards of sending fleeing East Europeans back whence they came.



Pipe dream?

Wouldn't it be nice if North Sea oilfields could provide an extra source of energy as important as oil itself?

In fact they do: natural gas. Most of Britain's gas comes from the Southern North Sea gasfields. But in the North Sea oilfields, gas also comes up mixed with the oil.

Unfortunately, bringing it ashore isn't so easy.

You could build a special pipeline — at a cost of perhaps £1 million a mile. Or, if someone else's pipeline passes nearby, you might be able to rent a share of theirs.

Failing that, you'd have to burn the gas off at the production platform — unless you

could inject it back into the oil reservoir for future use. That's technically difficult, and sometimes only possible to a limited extent. Mobil has been doing it longer than anyone else in the British sector of the North Sea, at our Beryl field; but we'll still have to recover the gas eventually.

Now studies show that a pipeline may be worth building, and we're working with the British Gas Corporation to see if we can extend the idea to cover other fields as well. We're considering a 400-mile gas-gathering system to link Beryl and several other fields to the national grid at the Scottish coast.

It could save small, otherwise

uneconomic gas deposits from being flared away; and the liquids produced with the gas would provide a valuable alternative to oil for Britain's petrochemical industry.

The pipeline would be one of the biggest engineering jobs ever undertaken in the North Sea — and awesomely expensive. But there's now a strong prospect that it will become reality, extending Britain's years of energy self-sufficiency.

Today it's no longer a pipedream.

For a report of the complete study, please write to: Energy Issues, Mobil House, 2000 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6GE.

Mobil

مركزاً من رصاص

OVERSEAS

US senators swayed by pleas to put off removal of sanctions

From David Cross

Washington, Nov 27. Although conservative Senators are irked at President Carter's recent decision to retain American economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia, they now appear willing to wait the outcome of the London peace talks before trying to reverse the administration's stand.

At a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee here today Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina said that there was no longer "any need whatsoever for the United States to keep sanctions for even another day". One of the main arguments for retaining sanctions, he said, had been to keep pressure on the Salisbury Government to make concessions.

That intent has been completely fulfilled. There are no more concessions (for Bishop Muzorewa) to make and there is no opportunity, even to back out," he added. Senator Helms has been the leader of a group of conservative senators who have been pressing for many months for sanctions to be lifted.

Nevertheless, Mr Helms supported a suggestion made today by Mr Jacob Javits, a liberal Republican senator from New York, that President Carter should name a specific date for the lifting of sanctions. Some senators have suspected that the Administration, in deciding to

retain sanctions for the time being, might continue them indefinitely.

Mr Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told Senators at the meeting that this was not the Administration's intention. Mr Carter had decided earlier this month not to lift the sanctions for fear of jeopardizing the London talks on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he said.

As soon as the London conference was over and a British government had been installed in Salisbury, the Administration was prepared to lift sanctions. Reporting to the foreign relations committee on the progress of the London talks, Mr Moose said it was "indeed remarkable that so much has been accomplished in bridging the differences between the parties to the conflict... These are enormous achievements". He added: "They have been possible because of the statesmanship shown by the parties and the skill with which Lord Carrington has conducted the negotiations."

The Lancaster House conference was in its concluding moments, Mr Moose said. "The goal we all share is within sight. As soon as it is reached, the Administration will take prompt action by lifting sanctions now."

Under existing law, President Carter was required to decide by November 15 whether sanctions should be lifted.

Pakistani reporter in martial law court

From Hasan Akhtar

Islamabad, Nov 27. Mr Salamat Ali, the Pakistani correspondent of the Hong Kong-based *Eastern Economic Review*, was today brought to trial before a summary military court on charges under martial law for having written an article on the situation in Baluchistan.

Mr Salamat, who is 48, was arrested at his home at midnight on November 13 and taken to Rawalpindi jail.

He was formerly charged two days ago under martial law in connection with his article, "Baluchistan, an upheaval forecast", published in the October 19 issue of the journal. He is charged with creating hatred among the people of different provinces, arousing disaffection against the martial law authorities and inciting people to seek territorial and administrative dismemberment of Pakistan. The maximum penalty under martial law is death.

A large number of foreign and Pakistani journalists were present in the courtroom when Mr Salamat was brought in handcuffed to a policeman.

The prosecution produced three witnesses. The main prosecution witness said that although foreign correspondents were not subjected to censorship imposed under martial law, Pakistani journalists working for foreign journals did not enjoy the same exemption. Witness said that the defendant could not comment on the developments in Iran and Afghanistan and that he had never visited Baluchistan.

Mr Salamat, who recently won the Mitchell Award of the Asia Press Foundation, was allowed to have the assistance of a lawyer in cross-examining the prosecution witnesses although the summary military courts are a role do not allow lawyers to represent the defendants.

The court will tomorrow hear Mr Salamat's defence.

The federal Cabinet today approved an amendment to the Pakistan penal code which will enable the police to arrest the editor or publisher of any newspaper or publication without a warrant for publishing a defamatory matter against a person even if it is true and in the public interest.

The editor or publisher or both would be liable to face prosecution with a possible penalty of up to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

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Rear-Admiral Madani inspecting a guard of honour on board an Iranian destroyer at Bandar Abbas on Monday.

Unserviceable radar may rule out battle of pupils and their US masters

Doubts about capability of Iran's Air Force

From Robert Flak

Tehran, Nov 27

If Iranian pilots ever engaged in aerial combat with American fighter aircraft, they could find themselves trying to shoot down their own teachers. All the Iranian Air Force pilots who fly their country's 78 F4 fighters were trained in the United States and the Iranian Air Force is based on the most complex radar devices, however, it is doubtful if the Air Force could present a serious deterrent to any potential aggressor.

Much of the radar system which was provided by the Americans and, to a lesser extent, by the British, is believed to be unserviceable. The American technicians required to repair the equipment have long ago returned to the United States. Few of the F4s are now capable of flying combat missions and even the less sophisticated F5 and F5A fighters possess a total of 380 of them are at best only 50 per cent operational.

The Shah built up an armory of helicopters and transport aircraft—from Bell reconnaissance aircraft to gunships and Apache helicopters—most of them built in the United States. The big 747s have been sitting on the tarmac at Mehrabad airport, Tehran, since the revolution. The Shah's private jet, a Boeing 707, is also sitting on the tarmac.

Air Force technicians, however, played such a central role in the revolution that indiscipline and absenteeism were rampant for several months, and the Air Force was unable to appear in uniform outside its bases.

The Soviet Union has supported the revolution, which is an anti-imperialist revolution.

The Shah Abbas, an expensive Iranian restaurant in the Waldorf Astoria hotel here, closed down yesterday because of the Iranian hostage crisis. Mr Patrick Grey, the manager, said that patronage had dropped by a third since the incident began three weeks ago.

The decor, reported to have cost more than \$2m (\$300,000), will be altered over the next few weeks. The restaurant will reopen as The Tapestry, serving what is described as "Mediterranean" food.

This was the last in a series of incidents illustrating the extent of anti-foreign feeling which has been displayed across the United States, as frustration has grown over the country's inability to free the hostages.

Iranian flags have been in short supply in the United States because people have bought them for ceremonial burnings.

In the South, a television sports announcer burnt a flag in front of the stadium during a baseball game.

Action has been taken against Iranian living in the United States. One family on Long Island had their telephone lines cut off because they had a sign in their window that said "We do not support the Iranian Revolution".

Also on Long Island, the owner of a petrol station put up a sign reading: "We do not serve Iranian or Pakistani motorists."

On the West Coast, Iranian businessmen report the

commander for the specific purpose of reviving what had been a broken force.

The Air Force has since managed to resume limited practice sorties and—contrary to the less sanguine reports reaching the United States Government—Iranian pilots fly their Phantom F4 fighter-bombers. Since the ground-to-air alert system is based on the most complex radar devices, however, it is doubtful if the Air Force could present a serious deterrent to any potential aggressor.

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to drive through the desert and see almost 100 helicopters parked over the terrain. All of them are unserviceable and most have never flown since they were purchased from the Americans.

To speculate on what the Shah really intended doing with this huge fleet of aircraft is somewhat irrelevant. Certainly, there is no immediate prospect of seeing them in the air. So blasted with equipment was the Air Force last February that the revolutionary Government talked of selling the machines back to the United States, an idea which appeared to the security-conscious Americans who were worried that Soviet "advisers" might one day arrive in Iran to inspect the equipment.

While most of the Air Force's 5,000 pilots might therefore find themselves grounded, if Iran became involved in hostilities, the Navy's equipment is in comparatively good order. Although a frigate was reported to have run aground in a recent exercise in the Gulf, the Navy has maintained its fleet of one destroyer, five frigates and a collection of corvettes, minesweepers and motor torpedo boats at base-readiness in the Persian Gulf.

Training has continued throughout the past nine months and in the dynamic and well-planned hands of Rear-Admiral Madani, the Navy has the highest morale of the three services.

Since Rear-Admiral Madani is also Governor-General of Khuzestan Province, a post which necessitates some civilian desk work, executive authority in the Navy is more frequently exercised by Admiral Mahdavi, Vice-Chief of what is now officially known as the Iranian Islamic Navy.

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Since Rear-Admiral Madani is also Governor-General of Khuzestan Province, a post which necessitates some civilian desk work, executive authority in the Navy is more frequently exercised by Admiral Mahdavi, Vice-Chief of what is now officially known as the Iranian Islamic Navy.

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Opposition supporters shot dead in Lesotho

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, Nov 27

Scores of refugees from the mountainous state of Lesotho, which reported today to have fled to South Africa claiming that Lesotho police have killed up to 50 members of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

Tonight Major-General R. M. Mafela, the Lesotho Commissioner of Police, said in a radio broadcast that there had been no clashes between police and BCP supporters but added: "Lesotho police are continuing with their work of ensuring that innocent Basotho and their properties are protected against lawless elements."

Lesotho has been effectively a one-party state since 1970 when Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister, seized power for his Basotho National Party after an election won by the BCP.

Since then there have been frequent clashes between the Prime Minister's forces and the BCP, most of whose leaders are in exile. South Africa keeps a watchful eye on the border, and occasionally, clamps down on BCP traffic through South Africa.

It is in South Africa's interests that Lesotho should remain stable, whoever runs it. More than 200,000 labourers are being sent to work in South Africa, most of them in the gold mines.

Farmers in the Orange Free State province bordering Lesotho said today they were harbouring Lesotho refugees who claimed that Lesotho police were being killed, tortured and arrested for suspected BCP sympathies.

One refugee said two policemen armed with sub-machine guns had arrived at his village yesterday. They carried out a search of the village and killed all BCP members in the village and threatened to kill anyone who helped them.

"I ran away when my friend was shot in front of me," he said. "I was afraid to stay."

Another refugee said: "They dragged my grandfather from his house and set it alight before shooting him at point blank range."

Mr George Moseley, who said he was a close friend of Lesotho's Prime Minister, said tonight that 47 Basotho were sheltering on his farm.

He said: "The refugees tell me they (the police) are shooting people who claim to be members of the BCP. They mean to be looking for people who shot Chief Mafela."

Chief Mafela, a leading figure in the ruling party, was shot dead a week ago when a car carrying him and other Lesotho authorities was assaulted by BCP supporters.

Dr Kissinger berated by 'Pravda'

From Our Own Correspondent

Moscow, Nov 27

Dr Henry Kissinger was slowly sliding downhill into the dreary mire of anti-Americanism in the Soviet Union. The masters of anti-communism were walking around, Pravda said today.

In a second onslaught on the former Secretary of State in the past fortnight, the party newspaper said he was "a man who is not a statesman".

Kissinger, as a politician devoid of a sense of realism, a figure concerned with the process of normalizing Soviet-American relations, with the prospect of the end of the Cold War, was "a man who is not a statesman".

The new Kissinger is "a hawk" intimidating his audience with the alleged "Soviet military threat", calling for an arms build-up.

Dr Kissinger had contributed to the evil cause of misinforming the public in a recent interview in which he spoke of communist expansionism, the bogeyman of Soviet policy, and the need to achieve the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The newspaper said Dr Kissinger's metamorphosis was easily explained. His professor's gown is too tight for him. The boisterous Henry is thirsting to get back into politics. He wants to become a senator.

As the times in the United States are not simple with the military-industrial complex having sharply stepped up its activity, the best way in his opinion to achieve the desired goal is to flatter the tails of his professor's gown like the wings of a hawk.

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RSEAS

American Bible movement on air
southern Lebanon with the
word of God and a renegade major

Christopher Walker
n, Lebanon, Nov 27

During a curious blend
readings, anti-Palestine
propaganda, country
messages from the
Lebanese army officer
Saad Haddad, the
Hope has established
ion as one of the
more unusual radio

nearly three months
a rendition of the
song, specially
by Pat Boone, the
singer, it has become
a weapon in the
of "Free Lebanon".
backed buffer zone
nches for 50 miles
length of Israel's
order.

Initially, with
aided in voluntary
as from the Ameri-
belt, the Voice of
now on the air 24
y. Its staff are all
young Christians,
rom America by the
company, High Ad-
Ministries of

most of its output
nearly every 15
th a Bible reading
God's commercial",
if Hope also allow
ad a set, two-hour
y day for his own
roadcast.

too, many of the
d news bulletins
by Mr Francis
his assistants.

The cramped studios must
rate as among the most dan-
gerous in the Middle East. They
are in a shell-scarred former
customs post in a valley uncon-
formably close to the notorious
Palestinian gun position built
into the former Crusader strong-
hold of Beaufort Castle.

On the steps of the radio
station one of Major Haddad's
soldiers maintains permanent
guard, equipped with a camp
and a portable radio. In-
side, I noticed a formidable
collection of automatic rifles
stacked close to the recording
studio where a disc jockey sat
with a well-thumbed copy of
the Bible.

On a wall near by was a stern
letter from California signed
"Yours in Christ", warning
against the claims of such
dubious records as "Let's
beat the night together" and
"Whiskey Lady".

At present operating with a
30-kilowatt transmitter, the
Voice of Hope can be heard
clearly throughout southern
Lebanon and northern Israel.

In a few weeks, the power will
be boosted to carry the broad-
cast clearly to Damascus,
Beirut and Jerusalem. Plans
are also under way to raise
money from religious support-
ers in the United States to start
a linked colour television ser-
vice.

Among the regular listeners
are many of the 6,000 United
Nations soldiers in southern
Lebanon, although they are
under orders not to write in for
requests. In an effort to appeal

to the various contingents, the
broadcasters have recently im-
ported a stock of Irish folk
records and other national
music to play on their weekly
"UN Hour".

One of the station's dedicated
band of presenters is Mrs
Catherine Pollock, aged 28, who
moved to Israel in September
from Texas. She drives across
the border daily to make her
broadcast, often bringing her
three-year-old daughter.

"There was a lot of shelling
when we were putting up the
transmitters," she said, "but
we all shared a belief that God
will look after his own and keep
us safe. It was his voice that
called us all here."

The staff of the Voice of
Hope have a strong loyalty to
Major Haddad, who is promoted
in the official station literature
to "President of Christian Free
Lebanon". But at the studios, I
found surprisingly little aware-
ness that more than half the
100,000 residents in his territory
are Muslims.

Like much of the rest of
"Free Lebanon" the Voice of
Hope is a bizarre mixture of
Western and Middle Eastern
culture which prospers because
of the countering power of
Major Haddad's Israeli-sup-
ported militia.

Its oddity was clearly demon-
strated when I sat in a staunchly
Muslim village near here. From
a transistor a voice could be
heard with an unmistakable
Southern drawl, declaring
solemnly: "Let the beauty of
the Lord be upon you."

Minister
resigns
to support
Mrs Gandhi

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Nov 27

Mr Brahmananda Reddy, the
Indian Minister of Industry
resigned from the caretaker
Government today, after leav-
ing the Congress Party.

In his letter of resignation,
he has said that having left the
Congress Party, which is a
member of the coalition in
Delhi, it is fair that he should
not continue in the Govern-
ment.

The Congress Party was split
last year after Mrs Indira
Gandhi, the former Prime
Minister, had formed her own
Congress Party. She was subse-
quently expelled from the
parent body on the ground
that she did not believe in col-
lective leadership and persisted
in imposing her authority
which cost the party the 1977
election. Ironically Mr Reddy
was then president of the Con-
gress Party. Now he is joining
Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party.

In fact, Mrs Gandhi's Con-
gress Party has been making
inroads into the rival Congress
Party since the announcement
of the mid-term poll. Karnat-
aka, Andhra Pradesh,
Maharashtra and Assam, are
the only states where the other
Congress Party has any in-
fluence. It is Mrs Gandhi's
Congress Party which is being
wooed by prospective candi-
dates for a party ticket.

Even Mrs Gandhi's critics
would concede readily that her
Congress Party has become the
real Congress Party, and that it
is the main contestant

Protest
movement
put down
in China

Peking, Nov 27—Demon-
strations involving several
hundred angry protesters who
beat up police and officials
have recently been put down
in China's north-eastern Liaon-
ing province. The People's
Daily reported today.

Three agitators were arrested
in the town of Fushun, north-
west of the provincial capital
Shenyang, the party newspaper
said. They would soon be tried
for having "illegally snuck up
big character posters and
gathered together petitioners to
organize disturbances" be-
tween October 16 and November
3, it added.

The main charges against the
three included the organization
of a protest sit-in of several
hundred demonstrators in front
of the Fushun municipal build-
ings, disturbing public order,
stopping traffic and more
serious demonstrations organ-
ized in Shenyang.

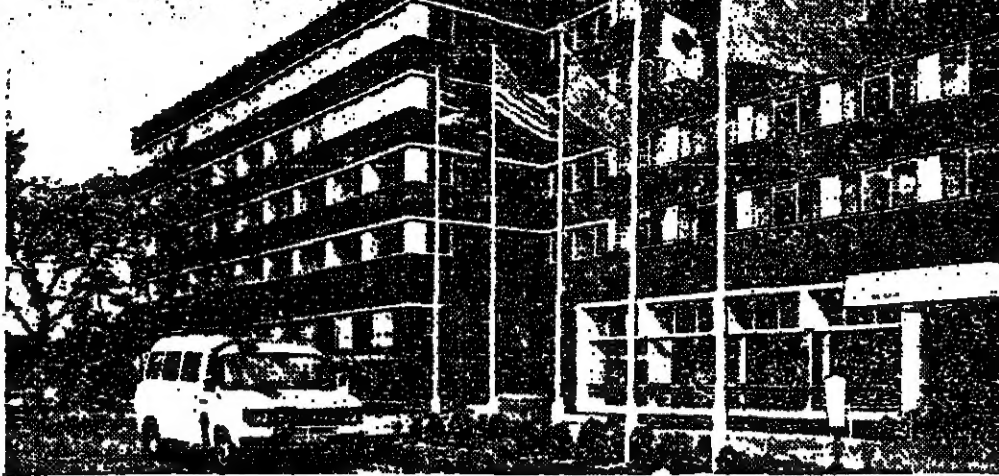
The men had taken some 340
protesters to Shenyang—with-
out paying the bus fare—where
they held a violent demonstra-
tion and organized sit-ins in
front of the provincial adminis-
trative headquarters.

In addition they broke into
the special offices dealing with
petitioners' affairs, destroyed
and looted the provincial radio
offices and "insulted and beat
up police, cadres and employees".

They also reviled Communist
Party Central Committee de-
cisions, and "they even
threatened to kill several lead-
ing cadres", the newspaper
added.—Agence France-Press.

"There's no faster
way to build"

(Manager, Goodrich Park Hotel,



A major bedroom and conference room extension was completed at this luxury
4-star hotel in just over a year in spite of one of the worst winters on record. This was
made possible by the Conder Kingsworthy method of building.

OFFICES, HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, ETC. HAVE ALSO BEEN BUILT IN
HALF THE NORMAL TIME USING KINGSWORTHY.

If you want quality buildings in double quick time—and to budget, contact
T. K. Holder, Conder International Limited, Winchester, Hampshire. Telephone
(0962) 882222. Telex 47465.

CONDER

World leaders in steel-framed buildings

in efforts to win
orthodox Jews

From Our Correspondent
Jerusalem, Nov 27

Shoring up Israel's
shaky coalition
have taken a
list with attempts
to maintain the
t of ultra-religious
speeding up con-
sultations in the regu-
larist portmanteau exami-

ment to the
atomy and patho-
being hurried for-
cibly to appease
members of the ultra-
orthodox Agudat Israel Party.
sen threatening to
their support after
its failure, earlier
to carry a Bill
prevent Israel
limiting legal abor-
tional reasons.

proposed amend-
examination will
prior consent of
or the subsequent
is finally before it
rmed. It was one
us laws demanded
Israel in exchange
imentary backing
ikud Government
1977.

ist, post mortem
has proved one of
in the growing
non-religious
be ultra-orthodox
occasions it has
scenes in hospital
ch bedded ortho-
id doctors scruti-
session of recently

ve vehemence has
Dr Rami Yishay,
he Israel Medical

Association, has announced
that he plans to launch a
national campaign against any
attempt to alter the laws under
religious pressure. "The propo-
sal would considerably lower
the standard of medicine in
Israel, with the patients being
the main sufferers," he said.

Agudat Israel cites biblical
support for its case, claiming
that an examination without
specific consent violates the
sanctity of the human body.
"Just as a dead man should
not have the ring stolen from
his finger, he should not be
subjected to the removal of
any part of his body without
his or his family's consent",
explained one Jerusalem rabbi.

In spite of the Cabinet's
moves, there have been strong
indications that the changes
will not be sufficient to
guarantee the vital backing of
the four Agudat Israel depu-
ties. One of their leaders,
Rabbi Menachem Porush, told
me: "We want changes in
both laws. One is not enough.
We shall be telling Mr Begin
that he must introduce the
new abortion Bill next week
otherwise we will withdraw
our support."

Political observers doubt if
Mr Menachem Begin, the
Prime Minister, can persuade
sufficient liberal members of
his coalition to vote against
their consciences and support
the change in the abortion law
being demanded by the ultra-
orthodox. On November 14, it
failed to pass its first reading
on a tied Knesset vote.

Without the support of Agudat
Israel, Mr Begin would
have a majority of one.

va softens opposition
ab boycott terms

st
7
ative Government
he drawing back
of legislation that
compliance by
panies with the
trade boycott of

were still in oppo-
the May 22 elec-
tion to power
government, the
repeatedly advo-
prohibit compli-
is already he
United States
ice of Ontario
ion that the Gov-
w contemplating
er came with a
ing speech by Mr
ling, Conservative
as speaking on a
er's Bill, which
t and never came
quiring that com-
any requests for
a foreign econo-

ill was introduced
r Liberal Govern-
st Parliament but
ng said the new
ended to intro-
in the new year,
ary or March.
would like to see
provided as fol-
commercial trans-
a Canadian com-
pany outside
should be a pro-
adian law against
whatsoever of an
ce, religion, politi-
or anything of

He added: "If we leave it as
open as that, that would pretty
well cover the situation."

The Arab states that consider
themselves at war with Israel
had a right to maintain a pri-
mary boycott, he said. "How-
ever, beyond that we should
prefer to see the whole matter
as free and open as possible,
because commerce finds a way
to handle these matters."

Arab blacklisting of foreign
firms that do business with
Israel, or whose executive
officers have Israeli or Jewish
affiliations, is called a second-
ary boycott.

Mr Kemping said in an in-
terview he thought his proposal
"fairly well reflects" the think-
ing of Mr Joe Clarke, the Prime
Minister, and of Miss Flora
MacDonald, the External Affairs
Minister.

He said he had been asked by
the Prime Minister's Office to
speak on the private member's
Bill, and when he outlined what
he intended to say, "they
agreed with it."

A lot would depend on what
recommendations were made
on boycott law by Mr Robert
Stanfield, the Prime Minister's
special Middle East envoy. Mr
Stanfield was appointed in
August to attempt to calm the
furor over Mr Clark's election-
campaign promise to move the
Canadian Embassy in Israel
from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

His interim recommendation
last month that the move be
called off was promptly ac-
cepted by the Prime Minister.
He is expected to make a final
report early in the new year,
after trips to the Middle East

ay from
chea held

Nov 27—A man of
d away on a Red
t in Kampuchea
t in Singapore as
migrant, the police

covered on board
sit under charter
Cross and flying
to Phnom Penh,
led at Singapore
day.

Bushfires sweep
central Australia

Alice Springs, Nov 27—Bush-
fires are sweeping out of
control across central Australia,
fire authorities said today.

Firefighters were concentra-
ting their efforts on a fire that
has been raging for five days
on grazing land 37 miles north
of here. Another fire, in
Tanami Desert Wildlife Sanc-
tuary, is said to cover about 300
square miles—Reuters.

Inter-City.
It's the difference between hearing what he says
and seeing what he means.

You can't shake hands on the phone

When you meet face to face, shake
hands and present your case, there may
seem to be little difference with what you
could have said by letter or telephone.

The difference is far more likely to be
in the answer.

Yes. Instead of no.

Often it pays to do business in person
and the best way to travel is by Inter-City,
the quick, reliable way to go from city
centre to city centre.

With Inter-City, you are free from the
stops, the starts, and the stress of a road
journey.

You can prepare for the business of
the day in comfort. And freshen up
before you arrive.

All without wasting a second.

When your business is finished, you
can relax on the train home. With much
more chance of having something to
celebrate than if you had stayed at
your desk.

Inter-City

Have a good trip!

OVERSEAS

Mr Marcos lays down stringent conditions for poll in Philippines

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, Nov 27

The price of oil and the situation in Kampuchea will determine whether the Philippines is allowed to return to democratic rule, President Marcos announced yesterday.

Setting a vague timetable for local elections, deemed a precursor to the lifting of martial law, President Marcos said the nation might go to the polls within 18 months to choose provincial, city and rural administrators.

Most of the local administrators of about 7,000 islands in the archipelago of the Philippines have been appointed by the regime or have remained in power since martial law was introduced seven years ago.

They remain as a political bulwark for the regime, the New Society Movement, in the rural areas and distant towns.

President Marcos, who once declared that he did not want to go down in history as "the first dictator of the Philippines," told the nation yesterday that he might be prepared to hold local elections, but after providing his adversaries with the glimmer of hope, that the country is gradually moving back to democracy, he went on to stipulate stringent conditions for elections.

An interim National Assembly was elected in April, 1978, and President Marcos has indicated that the nation might go to the polls again in 1984 to choose a new National Assembly.

British press criticized over Kampuchea

Singapore, Nov 27—Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Foreign Affairs, today strongly criticized sections of the British press for its reporting of the Kampuchean situation. He said such reporting could lead to an organized campaign to legitimize the Vietnamese invasion of that country.

Singapore, with the rest of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), recognizes the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea in line with official United Nations policy and is critical of Vietnam's military intervention.

In an interview with *The Straits Times*, Mr. Rajaratnam said: "Since the Vietnamese have clearly failed to mobilize world opinion for their unwelcome cause in Kampuchea, some Western progressives have now taken up cudgels on their behalf."

He said the motives behind efforts in Britain, Australia and the United States to withdraw recognition of the Pol Pot regime ranged from well-intentioned confusion to diabolical pro-Vietnam sentiment.

Safe conduct to Mexico for ailing ex-President

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Nov 17

Dr. Hector Cámpora, Argentina's former president, was given a safe conduct by the military junta and left the country this morning by air for Mexico. Since March, 1976, he had lived as a political refugee in the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires.

The former President, who is 70 and is suffering from a tumor in the throat, is to be operated on immediately. Until last week, there had been an impasse as Dr. Cámpora would not undergo a biopsy in an Argentine hospital and the Government would not give him a safe conduct without proof of serious illness.

However, arrangements were made for a Buenos Aires hospital to perform the biopsy and the safe conduct was confirmed last weekend.

Dr. Cámpora is accused of a variety of crimes and political offences arising out of his short presidency. He was elected in March, 1973, as General

Perón's nominee but on taking office he implemented policies well to the left of the Perón line. These included the release, and in many cases employment, of convicted terrorists and the introduction of Marxist curricula in Universities and secondary schools.

He was suspected of complicity in the *Ezeiza* massacre, where a bungled leftist plot to assassinate General Perón on his triumphant return to the country led to a bloodbath. After only 45 days in the presidency, the trade union movement forced him to resign and General Perón returned to power.

He was appointed ambassador to Mexico, but resigned in 1974 and stayed on in that country. When the terrorist offensive reached its height in Argentina in 1977, Dr. Cámpora returned as a thinly disguised supporter of the Montoneros movement, and was trapped in Buenos Aires on the military take-over in 1976.

Dr. Cámpora was accompanied on this morning's flight by his wife and younger son. His elder son is still in the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Fraser move on Aboriginal health scheme criticism

From Douglas Aitken
Melbourne, Nov 27

Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, has criticised the results of health schemes for Aborigines and has ordered an investigation into them. A senior task force is to be set up by the Prime Minister's Department to study increasing criticism that the programmes are not working.

It is believed that Mr. Fraser considers most of the criticism to be justified.

The inquiry will include the impact of Aboriginal housing programmes and the movement back to traditional Aboriginal lifestyles as well as the quantity and quality of health services and programmes to combat alcoholism.

Mr. Fraser's order comes after a report by the Royal Australian College of Ophthalmologists which said that health Department programmes had failed utterly to lift the appalling standard of Aboriginal health.

News of the proposed inquiry has been disclosed by Senator Jim Keefe, of the Opposition, who claims that the inquiry is being kept secret so that the Government would not have to consult Aboriginal groups.

Mr. Fraser has told senior

ministers that the task force should report by April on how health programmes can be changed and improved.

It is believed that frustrated Aboriginal health workers see the inquiry as a breakthrough in their attempts to change the way such programmes are treated. But some critics argue that the Government is viewing Aboriginal health workers as a waste of time and money.

The College of Ophthalmologists has consistently criticized the role of the federal and state health Departments and has been lobbying the Prime Minister's Department for a new approach.

In its report on the national health services and eye health programmes the college condemned the Health Department's efforts as "largely ineffective" and called for a radical change to put Aborigines in charge of their own health services.

The report said the existence of expensive conventional health services had done little to reduce the high incidence of eye disease, leprosy, venereal diseases, ear infections and respiratory diseases among Aborigines. It found that Aborigines had the highest curable blindness rates in the world.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
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DECEMBER 1979

Notice is hereby given that the Bill for the purpose of amending the law relating to the appointment of judges of the High Court of Australia, will be introduced in the House of Commons on the 10th day of December 1979.

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THE ARTS

Shades of Dylan

Forever Young
Nottingham Playhouse.

Ned Chaillet

Shane Connaghton looked at Bob Dylan's open-air concert at Blackbushe aerodrome last year and saw there a drawing-room comedy, or rather something like a sleeping-bag farce. If his eye was busy picking at the balding beards and counting grey hairs in beards, as it seems to have been, his inner eye was choreographing an ordinary sex farce with serious intentions, examining the conventions of dropped trousers and swapped partners into blue jeans and pup tents.

True, the burnt-out ideals of the swinging generation get a going over, but mainly so that they can be dismissed. For Mr Connaghton's characters the real issues of the 1960s were not Aldermaston and Vietnam but the possible variety of bed partners and postures.

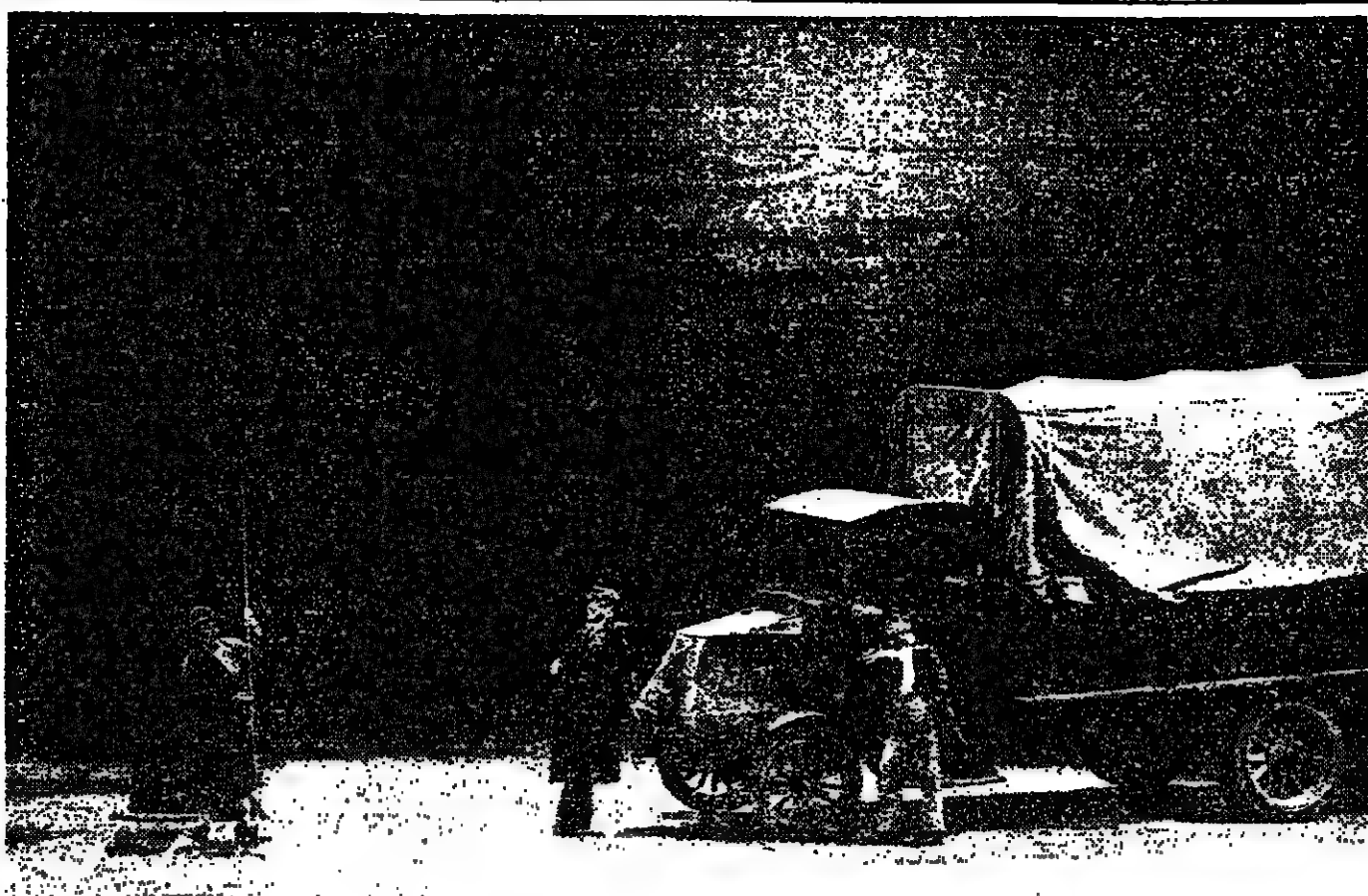
In 1978, 10 years after they last saw each other, a gaggle of survivors are called together to meet at Blackbushe by Jackie, the sex-obsessed centre of the group. Unlike "Kenny the Commie", who was once a gifted orator, an inspiration to revolution, Jackie's politics never had far to fall. Her speeches had been as boring as her body was exciting. But Ken has fallen, his ideals gone with his hair and his power of speech abandoned for the rewards of filling other people's teeth as a wealthy dentist.

His liabilities apart, and Jackie's marriage to a lorry-driver notwithstanding, they are asked in the next within moments of meeting, and surprised as if by Feydeau within seconds. Another couple, overweight ghosts from the 1960s, is eager to join them and Jonachina, the fifth wheel of their student message, is still worrying about his virginity at the age of 38, and still saving it for Jackie.

Forever Young is a song Bob Dylan wrote for his children. Nostalgic fans may grasp at it as an icon of Dylan's pre-Christie period and their own youth, and Mr Connaghton may be right to see it as a hinge for his sad satire on lost ideals, but his play is a bad marriage of styles.

The venerable form of sex farce shows its age much more than the play's characters translated to the fields of Surrey. Perhaps some of Mr Connaghton's generation found more in sex than in society, but even so the style was distinctly modern, and bad rhetoric to match. It is ill-judged to bind it to the past by providing an irate husband with a tyre iron, especially if he is the sort of man who talks about a mess levitation and knowing Dylan on a kibitz in Israel.

There are felicitous lines and attractive performances in Keith Washington's production. Although the script filters on stage, it almost certainly plays better on the page where its contradictions would be less obvious. The characters, however, are far from real, so Lois Dane's truthful, somewhat Californian centre for Jackie comes as a welcome surprise.



Astrid Varney, Cornell MacNeil and Ragnar Ulfung in Mahagonny

Mahagonny enters the repertory

The most significant new production of the current Metropolitan Opera regime is certainly the Weill-Brecht *Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny*. This event had attracted a great deal of attention outside operatic circles, both because of questions as to the work's viability in a large and traditional house and because of the burgeoning reputation of Kurt Weill as a major twentieth-century dramatic composer.

The answer given was a clear vindication of the choice. What the opera gained by being sung with operatically-trained voices and played by a distinguished opera orchestra more than offset the loss of immediacy of the "cabaret style" that infuses the work. To be sure, a good measure of the cutting edge of opera is dulled, since the orchestra does not possess that serrated rasp typical of the style, and since James Levine made the decision to play the work at somewhat broader tempos in order to convey the English translation (of David Drew and Michael Gelant) with greater impact. The final scene, in which the city is destroyed by dissolution and collapse, always difficult to bring off in stage terms, did not really work—the house lights were

brought up and part of the chorus paraded through the stalls with their piscardes.

The production was closely modelled on the expressionist earlier stagings, and followed with amazing fidelity the directions in the libretto. Joseph Herbert's vaguely 1930s decors and costumes seemed re-created from the original. The cast was supremely well-chosen, and solid throughout. The ensemble quality of the whole was remarkable, and though the performance was always operatic, rather than Berliner Ensemble-orientated, within those confines there was created a real Mahagonny.

Richard Cassilly was absolutely right for Jimmy Mahoney, both because his falsetto voice cut through and above the orchestra and dominated the scene, and because his bruised innocent approach, in its innate amiability, made for a very engaging characterization. I was struck by how closely his soliloquy before his death parallels that of Billy Budd, Teresa Stratas, as Jenny, in a flaming red wig, sang the role with power and conviction, but never expressed the underlying rapacity which Varnay incorporated the spirit of Leocadia Begbick, while Cornell MacNeil and Ragnar

Ulfung were excellent as her henchmen, Trinity Moses and Fatty.

John Dexter's production did not aim to provide a new interpretation. If he, like Levine, preferred to round off the edges he definitely proved that Mahagonny can be fitted into an opera house repertory, and that it responds to the qualities that an opera house possesses. The work, with all its paraphernalia of titles and projections and didacticism, remains powerful, but Weill's music now cools where once it followed in Brecht's footsteps.

The first new production of the Met season signalled the beginning of the Mozart cycle under Levine: *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*. The Met's record with Mozart has been, over the years, decidedly spotty. Many people feeling the house is simply too large for the composer's works; yet *Entführung*, for all its light singable overtones, gave bright promise for the future. The lovely and evocative sets of Jocelyn Herbert set the scene, carried through by the understated production of John Dexter.

Nicola Gedda's voice can no longer meet the demands of Belmonte's music (especially since he included the last-act aria), but he cannyly disguised the fact with yards of soft

singing—and he looked the role. Edda Moser had the voice to challenge Constanze's music as well as to make a vocal distinction from Blonde. If she was at times off-pitch, and if the voice lacks colour, she nevertheless gave a fine performance. The young pair of Norma Burrows and Norbert Orin almost stole the show, prevented only by the dull Osmin of Kurt Moll, who must own that particular role (except for its bottom three notes). I wished that James Levine could have relaxed a bit and allowed his orchestra more room for individual phrasings: He tends to regard Mozart as a quick-step composer, to the detriment of beauty.

Patrick J. Smith

Cause for subsidy

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, would not survive in its present form if there were any cuts in real terms in the Government's grant for next year, said Sir Claus Moser, chairman of the Covent Garden board, yesterday. In an attempt to establish the gravity of the position before the Government makes any final decision on its support for the arts, and before the Arts Council allocates its funds, Sir Claus warned that even a small cut would inflict serious damage on standards. "In the arts, once you let standards decline, it takes decades to pick up again."

In his introduction to the annual report of Covent Garden for 1978-79, Sir Claus said: "Unless our grant continues in rise at least in line with inflation, we cannot survive as a major international house." While he has issued similar warnings in previous years, he said yesterday that he had never felt more concerned or frustrated about the situation since he had become chairman. He also emphasized that the Opera House could not escape from its difficulties by raising seat prices faster than the rate of inflation. "We are not prepared to go down the road which would make this place the preserve of the rich," Sir Claus said there was already definite resistance among the public towards paying the higher prices currently being charged. This is particularly felt on the most expensive seats, which can cost up to £21 each.

Although the future is worrying, the Opera House managed to reduce its deficit in 1978-79: it lost £105,000, against the £125,000 in 1977-78. The substantial increase in the Government grant through the Arts Council last year enabled Covent Garden to catch up on wage and salary commitments and to make small increases in the size of the chorus and the orchestra.

During the year expenses were held to an increase of 8 per cent, while income was increased by 13 per cent.

Martin Huckerby

Schools Prom
Albert Hall

Paul Griffiths

If your memories of school music are of ramshackle bands, "Nymphs and Shepherds" croaked in chorus, and an annual carol concert, then a visit to the Schools Prom might prove something of a shock. Each year since 1975, under the sponsorship of various benevolent bodies including *The Times*, children from all over the country have come together to fill the Albert Hall: orchestras and chamber groups, jazz bands and early music consort, handbell ringers and infant choirs.

The important thing about the Schools Prom is not the quality of the performances, though there are sometimes real gems, but the enthusiasm for so many kinds of music shown by those appearing and by the vociferous audience of supporters. Even when the music at Monday night's concert was nothing, as that played by the

Northamptonshire Youth Brass Band

was nothing, there was a boldness and drive in playing to see the blood racing. There were also more sophisticated ensembles. Caroline Dale, aged 14, a thoughtful and talented cellist, played the Saint-Saens A minor concerto with the Cleveland Youth Orchestra, who had earlier demonstrated their panache in Bartok's "Hungarian March".

A visiting group of dancers and musicians from Manipur, North-east India, brought with them a different world of grace and refinement, though their delicate music was cruelly mangled by the amplification. And the same hellish machinery made it impossible to judge the smaller ensembles: there seems no point in the young Sheryl Brothers spending three hours a day practising on violin and cello if they are only going to be transformed into electronic grotesques on their night out.

Much more effective were the tiny tots from Blaenau who, too shy to sing their songs, and most beautiful of all, the Elmwood Steel Band from Croydon, directed by Russell Henderson in a shimmering transmutation of Bach's "Air on a G string".

Norma
Covent Garden

John Higgins

Illness has been taking its toll of Covent Garden's restaged *Norma*. On the first night Josephine Veasey asked for the audience's indulgence, as William Mann reported. By the second performance she had handed over Adalgisa to the Bulgarian Alexandrina Milcheva, making her debut at the Royal Opera, and it was the turn of Shirley Verrett in the title role to apologize for an infected throat.

Last-minute replacements have a habit of carrying off the honours of the evening and Mme Milcheva, who will be remembered as the Olga in Glyndebourne's *Onegin* almost a decade ago, provided by far the most consistent singing of

this revival. The voice is the solid, rich mezzo of an Azucena or a Dahlia, admirably focused and exuding security. Mme Milcheva provided reliable support to a cast whose vocal achievements were sporadic. Judging Milcheva the actress was virtually out of the question as the priestesses are all muffled up to the eyebrows in Sordani costumes, which now look as though it is set in an enormous airport where the construction company's money has run out.

Shirley Verrett after a shaky start took heart from Milcheva, who had partnered her in the same opera in San Francisco, and the two ladies made much of the opening scene of Act II. But even allowing for that infected throat Norma does not look like being her role: the voice lacks resonance in the soprano range and the performance is short on authority. Normas are born to command: this one is still making its way up through the ranks.

Barenboim
Festival Hall

William Mann

During the course of this winter Daniel Barenboim is giving seven piano recitals on the South Bank, devoted to "Great Masterpieces of the Keyboard from Mozart to Liszt". The series began, while *The Times* was still in abeyance, with two programmes of Beethoven. Monday night's composers were Mozart and Schubert.

Barenboim devotes much time to Mozart and leaves no doubt of its importance to his own musicianship. Some might wonder whether any of Mozart's piano sonatas deserve a place in so select an anthology. Barenboim, at least, greatly treasures the passionate A minor work, K. 310, and this performance testified to its extraordinary quality, the urgency of the outer movements (one passage in the finale uncannily anticipates late Brahms, a century afterwards), the heavenly poise of the Andante.

Mozart wrote that no music should ever sound ugly, and he

might have questioned the rough impetuosity with which Barenboim began the A minor son

PORT

Midnight Court slumps to surprise defeat behind stable companion

Michael Seely
he Cheltenham Gold Cup's
ant-post backers and of pro-
ing a bonanza for the book-
ers once again proved well
ided yesterday. Midnight
r, whose brilliant victory in
1978 running of the race at
age of six has won the pun-
ing that Mrs Olive Jackson's
pleaser was the most out-
ing prospect seen since Arle
Carmichael, could only
h a well-beaten third to
ason in the Peterborough
pleaser.
ed Winter, Midnight Court's
er, was naturally disappointed
at: "I'm disappointed obvi-
ly, but not dissatisfied. Al-
h he's been in a decent
a fortnight, he has been
ing quite a long time and I
h he'd done a much better
e. His working with Chumson
was always the better horse.
didn't jump as fluently as he
but Chumson is a decent
under any circumstances
he set a very good pace—
only too good."
his should bring him on a
ndous amount provided he's
fter it. John thought he was
a long way from home and
him a harder race than he
d. It's unfortunate, but I
what the public seem to

challenge at bay by two and a half
lengths.
Silver Buck only tasted defeat
last season, once when
brought down in the Fairfairs
Steeplechase at Windsor.
Second when finishing third to
Master Sledge in the Sun All-
ages Steeplechase at Cheltenham.
But not only did that race come
pretty quickly after the seven-year-
old's grueling ordeal at Haydock,
it also took place in a very round
conditions Silver Buck is known
to prefer.
Both Silver Buck and Night
Nurse have already shown their
well-being this season. Silver Buck
with checky gains victories at
Wichampton, Hereford, and
Night Nurse having slammed Road-
head, Western Rose and P'm a
Drive in the Buchanan Whisky
Gold Cup at Ascot. All the evi-
dence points to Silver Buck once
again showing his superiority over
Night Nurse, particularly over this
afternoon's extra half mile.
But the issue is not as clear cut
as it seems. Peter Eastwood, last
season's champion trainer, knows
his horses inside out. He is con-
vinced that Night Nurse was suf-
fering slightly from the virus all
last year. And he has by no means
given up the idea of the dual
champion's return to the Gold
Cup. "After all Night Nurse is a
better horse than Alton was at a
similar stage of his career," the
Barnon trainer points out.
Today we can expect to see John
O'Neill adopting more patient
tactics in Night Nurse than he did
in the Embassy final. And surely a
horse who has won over nearly
two and three-quarter miles over
hurdles can be expected to stay
three miles over fences. I talked
to Michael Dickinson yesterday.
"I was delighted to see Gay
Spartan win this afternoon," he
said. "But I'm making no forecast
about this race—any one of the
three could win it."
Border Incident is the enigma
of the race. When he cantered
home to an easy victory over
Silver Buck in the 1977 running of
the Embassy final, Border Incident
had horses of the calibre of Master
H, Tied Cottage and Lucius trailing
him well behind. But since then,
over, this potentially brilliant
steep-chaser has been dogged by
travelling troubles throughout his
career. And his trainer, Richard
Read, did remarkably well to pro-
duce the gelding fit enough to win
the Welsh Champion Steeplechase
at Cheltenham on his career's
appearance last spring.

Head is now bubbling over with
excitement about Border Incident.
The trainer is convinced that he
has at last restored this flam-
boyant character to his best.
Michael Phillips saw the horse in
his box recently and says that he
is stronger and more robust than
ever before. And he is happy
today's jockey, was equally excited
after schooling Border Incident.
The former champion jockey
will not hear of declaring his
mount. But although Border In-
cident receives weight from both
his opponents, it is a strong
deal of the nine-year-old to best
race-fit rivals first time out.
Knowing that Carmichael thinks that
Silver Buck has a better chance
than his stable companion, Gay
Spartan, I give the Dickinson
trained steed a good chance.
However, there is not the end of
the excitement at Haydock.
The Sporting Chronicle Handicap Book
Northern Herald, who was
beating Bill of Sane—on his
rivals today—in the Aurelius
Hurdle at Ascot, Gleason, who
was beaten by Silver Buck in the
1978 running of the same race,
and had allowed Bill of Sane to
close within two lengths at the
line. Not only should Gleason also
be a contender, but also Gordon
Richards, who comfortably floored
the odds laid on Tolly at
Ascot.
There were 15 acceptors at the
four-day stage of declarations for
this year's most valuable race, the
£13,000 Mecca Bookmakers Handi-
cap Hurdle at Sandown Park. At
Ascot, Bob Tarnell has left the
light to keep the weights down
for Secretariat, whose all-
roundness he has seen in the
course brings his weight to 11st
10lb.
Ladbroke's make Secretariat
their favourite at 5-4, followed by
Reginald and Silver Shadow, who
are bracketed together at 5-1.
Easterby's Silver Shadow looked
strongly, but was called in by
Richards at 11-10, but his victim left
the form down when unplaced at
Teasdale Park yesterday. However,
the Secretariat's jockey, John
Shaw, was improving young
hurdlers who should be in at the
death.

STATE OF GOING: Haydock Park: Good, except last 2 furlongs of the Gold Cup, which was very good. Good to soft. Weather (forecast): Good to soft. Wind: (forecast): Soft.

Gay Spartan right back on Gold Cup trail

Gay Spartan had his odds cut from 5-1 to 5-1 joint-favourite with Midnight Court for the Cheltenham Gold Cup with Hills after beating Eboracaster's double by a length in the Sandringham Handicap Steeplechase at rain-soaked Teasdale Park yesterday.
The smart Northern steep-chaser will be trying to run in the Gold Cup for the first time in 1980, after being knocked out of the big race through injury in the last 1978 running.
Spartan was pulled out with a bruised foot, and this year the same-placed winner was withdrawn just days before when a hairline crack was found in a foreleg bone.
Swanky Guide set out to make the running but was soon caught by top-weighted Gay Spartan, who was shouldering 12st 7lb. Despite some indecision, jumping, which included hitting the seventh and a bad mistake at the ninth, Gay Spartan began to show his class on the final circuit.
He will now go for a conditions race over two and three-quarter miles at Sandown Park on December 1st, before trying for a repeat win in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park. Tony Dickinson, Gay Spartan's trainer, said: "I am delighted with Gay Spartan's run."
Gay Spartan opened at 7-4 and quickly eased to 5-1. Fluffy Boy, the 13-8 favourite, went right through the last fence and was almost for the race of the meeting.

Racecourse man is cleared

Peter Warren, a racecourse employee, was cleared yesterday of illegally signing out of the Sandown Park in July before the result was officially announced. Racecourse Security Services were called in to investigate after suspicions of illegal betting on the photo finish to the July 25 evening programme.
The jockey club's disciplinary committee was unable to substantiate the allegation that Mr Warren, Technical Services, had signalled the winner before the judge.

Ice skating

Cousins' marks match his ill-fitting boots

By John Hennessy

Even Robin Cousins is puzzled. In his own words, he skated his short programme in the British Championships at Richmond yesterday as well as he possibly could and yet received, by his standards, disappointing marks. He was given only three 5.5s for technique, merit and four for artistic impression. The rest were 5.8s, except for one bizarre 5.6 from Mollie Phillips. As someone said: "What does that mean, blood?"
Nor was that comment far from the mark because Cousins has a thoroughly unpleasant infection on one ankle caused by ill-fitting boots. Painful though it must have been, he refused to offer an excuse. He had done all that he could have expected of himself, whereas the judges may have demanded.
The spectators were on his side. They would say there is not a skater in the world who could have surpassed his double loop-double loop combination, who could have achieved his height in the double axel and flying camel, who could have matched his variety of spins and purity of edge.
His victory after tonight's free skating is, of course, a foregone conclusion, but for all that a tiny doubt has descended over Rich-
mond. Not for many a long day has Cousins suffered such a moderate mark.
Cousins had earlier won the compulsory figures, though with less improvement over the last year than one would have hoped after the long months spent with privileged ice time in Colorado. A direct comparison with last year is impossible because the extra judges are being used this time, but the average mark for each judge is less than two per cent higher than last year.
Christa Fassi, wife of his

trainer, was not dissatisfied with the marks. He has, he explained, devoted much of his time recently to competition and exhibitions and has not been able to give enough attention to figure practice.
Second place is held by Christopher Howard. He had only a tiny advantage over Andrew Beavick after the figures, but Beavick had one disaster in the short programme. His intended combination of double axel-double loop faded into a single axel without the statutory loop jump and there is only one answer to that, a unan-
mous thumbs down.
The women's event is develop-
ing into a taut struggle between the holder, Deborah Cottrell, and Karen Richardson, with Miss Cottrell supplanted last year. They have the same number of place marks and only 0.36 of a point separates them.
Miss Richardson had the better of it to start with, but a poor set of loops let the holder in. Miss Richardson's watched marks for this third compulsory figure showed that the judges had her to have touched down with her free foot. Some spectators felt otherwise, but they are on the wrong side of the boundary boards to be of any help to the skaters.
Miss Cottrell held first place with eight of the nine judges after the figures, but the short programme brought her opponent back to a challenging position. The holder achieved the seven compulsory elements but, as she confessed afterwards, her double loop (too shallow) was low and her double lutz, in combination with the double loop, was held only with difficulty.
Miss Richardson was brimming with confidence once she had brought off her first requirement,



Cousins, once removed: although first, not at his best.

the jump combination, embracing a double axel. The rest of her programme was expertly carried out and it was a surprise to discover that one judge preferred Miss Cottrell, though no surprise to discover that the judge was Miss Phillips.
The championships, sponsored by Nott After Shave, is so successful that every ticket has been sold for tonight's finale.

Cycling Regional events to sharpen Britain's best

Attempts to reinstate the professional cycling tour of Britain, which was to have been pro-
gram in 1980, have failed. The world cycling federation refused an application from the British Professional Cycle Racing Association to stage the event in June. Plans have been abandoned.
This decision deprives members of the British Olympic team, due to be selected in mid-June, of the opportunity to maintain their sharpness in the summer.
Britain's director of racing, said: "It is a blow, because the best preparations for the Olympic cyclists would have been through racing, and we had planned to have the two teams competing. Now, I am making arrangements for a square meeting at the end of June, instead."

A series of Olympic trials, sponsored by Beneficence, will, however, provide competition over the official Olympic distance of 118 miles for riders trying for a place in Moscow.

Snooker

Solid play puts Griffiths through to semi-final

Terry Griffiths, of Llanelli, was made 7-4 favourite for the United Kingdom professional champion-
ship, sponsored by Coral, after beating Alex Higgins 3-7 at Pre-
ston yesterday. After taking a 2-1 lead in the afternoon play Griffiths was rocked when Higgins opened the evening with five wins in a row that included a break of 104 in the twelfth frame. That put Griffiths on his toes and fired his Welsh fighting spirit.
In the afternoon frame Griffiths showed the stuff of which cham-
pions are made. In his second approach to the table he sent down 15 reds, 13 blacks, a pink, a blue, and all the colours to blue for a break of 118, the best of the tournament. More important, he put him 8-7 ahead and Higgins had no answer during the final frame. The Welshman admitted: "Higgins is the most talented player in the world. If I had his talent I'd never lose a tournament. My play is solid, and that carries me through."
Bill Werbeniuk, a Canadian, snook the final black after a seven

Billiards

Mifsud turns tables on Dagley for title

Colombo, Nov. 27.—Paul Mifsud, of Malta, won the world amateur billiards title, beating Norman Dagley, of England, by 2,843 points to 2,052 here today.
Mifsud, aged 33, and ranked seventh in the world, earlier beat defending champion Michael Ferreira by 2,489 points to 1,856. He averaged his defeat in the group match at the hands of Dagley with a winning margin of 791 points. In the group match, Dagley beat Mifsud by 1,578 points to 1,205 points.
In the final, Mifsud seized the initiative from Dagley, a former champion, in the first period yesterday and continued to in-
crease his lead throughout the match. At the end of the third period today, Mifsud had 2,310 points to Dagley's 1,334, a virtually unbreakable lead of 976.
In the final period, though Dagley cut the lead down to 781, there was never any doubt about the result. In this period Mifsud had breaks of 108, 131 and an unfinished break of 84.

Haydock Park programme

IGAN CHASE (Novices: £1,180: 2m)	
1. 0-00	Harvest Moon, R. J. 7-10
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Haydock Park selections

Racing Staff
betting: 1.30 Maneat, 2.00 Silver Buck, is specially recom-
2.30 Gle

Canada agreed to their "position." Each extreme position is described as untenable by the other side, but the economic and industrial and constitutional issues are nonetheless monstrous.

In the end Albertans may not call the defeat of the 1930s an "error," but there is no doubt for such a decisive Alberta nationalism of the kind seen in Quebec. These people still love Albertans because they are Canadians.

Charles Douglas-Brown



THE BATTLE OF DUBLIN

The European Community should have better things to do than squabble about Britain's contribution to its budget. It should be talking about its longer aims in life, its institutions, oil supplies, currencies, foreign policy, relations with the developing world and admission of new members. Unfortunately it now seems certain that all these problems will be drummed into the gates of the summit meeting which opens in Dublin tomorrow. Discussion will be dominated by what Lord Carrington has rightly called a family quarrel. Sadder still, the quarrel could become bad enough to hobble the Community for some time, since Mrs Thatcher may feel driven to employ obstructive tactics of the type used by the French in the 1960s.

Perhaps this dismal prospect will, in the end, impel everyone towards a compromise, but at the moment the public positions of the principals look difficult to reconcile. Mrs Thatcher continues to insist that there should be a "broad balance" in Britain's budgetary relations with the Community. Otherwise Britain's net contribution in 1980 is likely to be around £1,000m, she is right that this is unacceptable on every count. It is too much to expect politically when the Government is squeezing public spending below limits which make even its own supporters uneasy. It is inequitable in that Britain is one of the poorer members of the Community and is now being required to become the largest contributor, far ahead of both West Germany and France. It is contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of Rome which is supposed to reduce regional differences. It is contrary to Article 6(2) which says that the institutions of the Community shall not "prejudice the internal and external financial stability of member states". It is a reproach to the ineffective "corrective mechanism" agreed in Dublin five years ago.

Much of this is accepted by the Commission and by Britain's farmers, even if they argue that Britain is more than partly to blame for her own poverty. The problem is to find a way out. The Commission cannot act on its own, and the leaders of France and Germany are constrained by their own farming lobbies and other political pressures. Even Britain is ambivalent towards the common Agricultural Policy, which is at the centre of the

problem. Agricultural spending is the main drain on the Community's resources and therefore the main cause of the high demand now being made on Britain. Yet the British Government has refused to support efforts by the Commission to cut production through taxation. Of course Britain must look after its own farmers but if it is asking for sacrifices from Continental farmers it can hardly claim immunity for its own. And if it is serious about pressing for wider reforms in the CAP, which it ought to be, it can scarcely afford an inconsistency of this sort. The British defence is that its farmers are efficient and that their output does not meet national demand, so it makes no sense to impose on them the disincentives to surplus production which the Commission has tailored for Continental farmers. This is true, and reforms of the CAP need to go deeper, but British production contributes to Community surpluses. Britain cannot reasonably expect exceptional treatment at this particular moment in its argument with the Community.

This, however, is the only significant weakness in the British case. In the main Mrs Thatcher will go to Dublin with strong arguments and solid political backing. How much should she settle for? And what should she do if she cannot settle? At the moment the best offer available—and even that may be too much for the French—is about £350m in the form of a budget refund next year plus promises of unquantifiable increases in Community spending in Britain and some longer term reform of the CAP. Among the spending projects envisaged by the Commission are immediate assistance for exploitation of coal resources, measures to promote transport, infrastructure, and some agricultural improvement schemes. In addition there have been hints of more to come if Britain joins the European Monetary System. Lord Carrington, was significantly warm towards this idea in his speech in Brussels on Monday.

This package, even generously interpreted, could scarcely meet half of Mrs Thatcher's demand. Discussions may therefore have to continue after the Dublin summit. If, as seems likely, it is impossible to bring equity into the 1980 budget it will become all the more necessary to work out reforms that rule out such blatant inequity in the future.

SHOULD BRITISH LIONS GO TO SOUTH AFRICA?

Three main arguments have been played in the attempt to persuade the four home rugby unions to decide against a British tour of South Africa next year. The first is based on pragmatic grounds. If the tour goes ahead, it is said by the authorities of a number of sporting bodies, British sportsmen could not themselves be excluded from participating in the Moscow Olympics. That is a bad reason, there is no ground in the Olympic charter under which Britain could validly be expelled. None of the twenty-six national sporting federations affiliated to the international Olympic Committee, as breached any of the principles laid down by the Committee. Moreover, rugby is not even an Olympic sport, and any men's team taken against the wishes of the sports authorities could be imposing guilt by association to a degree which the IOC ought to find unacceptable. There is, however, the danger of political pressure on that committee on the part of African and eastern European states could prove to be irresistible, in which case some manufactured charge against the British would doubt be sustained and the desired objective of excluding

Britain from the Games achieved. Unhappily, judging from past experience, such an eventuality is not fanciful. In recent years the Olympic movement has discarded virtually every principle which it once espoused. It would be a matter of regret, though not surprise, if one more were to be jettisoned.

Equally ill-founded is the argument that the tour would be a breach of the Gleneagles agreement, under which Commonwealth governments undertook to take "every practical step to discourage contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organizations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa". The Government, through its Minister for Sport, Mr Hector Munro, appears to be fulfilling that obligation. The day has not yet come when a British government can stop its citizens, whether as individuals or as a team, from leaving the country. It is a fundamental democratic right that they be allowed to do so and one which every rugby player is fully entitled to exercise. If, therefore, the pressure on the rugby unions was based purely on grounds relevant to participation in the Moscow Games, or on the Gleneagles agreement, they could not be criticized for going ahead with

Mrs Thatcher might just be able to sell the British Parliament a slight postponement of justice, especially if it leads to genuine reforms. But wage promises would not be enough, especially in view of the failure of existing corrective mechanisms. There will have to be something more solid. To get this it looks more and more likely that Mrs Thatcher will have to use, or threaten to use, blocking tactics of some sort.

Unilateral suspension of budget contributions would certainly be illegal, and while the European court has no teeth Britain's position would be weakened by flouting it. In any case there is no need to do so, as there are several blunt instruments available within the letter of Community law. The most obvious is a veto on any increase in farm prices next year coupled with a refusal to renew the marketing year on April 1. In theory this would remove the legal requirement to hand over agricultural levies to Brussels, though some lawyers are not sure. Besides this, an "empty chair" could block other important decisions and bring the Community gradually to a standstill. Britain could also block expected demands for raising the one per cent ceiling on VAT transfers to the Community.

Tactics of this sort would have only a short effect, and in agricultural policy they would not even start until next spring. This does, however, have the advantage that if Mrs Thatcher can persuade the Community that she is serious about using them there would still be time to reach a settlement before any real damage is done. And the damage would be done to Britain as well as to the Community as a whole. Among other things, the larger the budget the easier it ought to be to get a rearrangement of spending priorities. To reduce farm spending is much more difficult than merely slowing its growth in relation to other types of expenditure. Holding up agricultural spending would not, in itself, bring benefits to Britain.

The proper course, therefore, is to try reasoned arguments coupled with proposals for constructive reform, and then, if this fails, to move cautiously towards a gradual and flexible stepping up of pressures. The Community needs jolting towards reforms. If Britain can provide a sufficiently constructive jolt some good could yet come of what is otherwise a disagreeable necessity.

the tour. Indeed, they would have to be commended for not submitting to such blackmail.

But those are not the only grounds. There is a third, and convincing, argument against the tour. Sport in South Africa has not progressed nearly far enough in the direction of multi-racialism. It is true that there have been improvements. In many sports, white teams are now playing against coloured and black teams. In some sports the teams are mixed. Fundamentally, however, South African sport is still based on the principle of apartheid, and participation in sport—including rugby—is still subject to the evil inequalities which that system promotes. No show-piece world heavyweight championship fights or South African Barbarians rugby tours after that conclusion. Opponents of sporting links with South Africa claim that normal sport cannot be played in an abnormal society. Stated in such absolute terms, that is going too far, but sport in South Africa cannot yet be said to be sufficiently normal to warrant the resumption of full sporting relations. The four home unions have deferred their decision on whether the tour should take place. When next they meet, they should decide to abandon it.

tor, who not only loses what the borrower gains but pays tax for the privilege, is somehow the oppressor.

Surely a fair minimum lending rate at the present time would be at least 25 per cent, given a 21 per cent inflation rate.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR PEARCE,
Professor of Economics,
University of Southampton,
Southampton.
November 22.

Islam's new century

From Mr T. J. Northwood
Sir, Surely "Islam's New Century" (leading article, November 20) will not begin until the first day of their year 1401, 1400 being the last year of their 14th century.

I foresee similar confusion for us in 20 years' time when Westerners will be tempted to celebrate (prematurely) the start of the 21st century on January 1, 2000, instead of a year later.

However much newness is suggested by the change from 1999 to 2000, this temptation should be resisted. Just as the first century started at the beginning of 1 and lasted 100 years until the end of 100, so the 20th must be allowed its full span—to the end of 2000.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. NORTHWOOD,
45 Hilperton Road,
Trowbridge,
Wiltshire.
November 21.

Minimum lending rate

From Professor I. P. Pearce
Sir, May I congratulate John Maddox (November 22) upon finally saying it.

By what perverse sense of logic does the whole world identify as a victim the lucky householder who has secured a mortgage at 15 per cent less for itself, in exchange for an annual 25 per cent capital gain, free of tax, on property which really belongs to the building society. No doubt it is the very same keen sense of justice which leads all to agree that the unfortunate deposi-

Reporting on obscenity

From Lord Gardner, CH
Sir, I write to plead for fair treatment of those who serve on Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees.

I served on one Departmental Committee which sat for five years and I attended all of its 330 meetings. When they were all-day meetings I had, of course, to refuse briefs with its attendant loss of income. For 16 years, successive Lord Chancellors appointed me to their Law Reform Committee, and since leaving office I have been Chairman of another Departmental Committee.

The Treasury reasonably reimburses the expenses of the members of Royal Commissions but are very niggardly about the expenses of members of Departmental Committees who are invariably out of pocket, and who, if they are self-employed, incur further financial loss.

The Williams Committee on Obscenity consisted of a distinguished Chairman, a Bishop, a former Chief Constable, a headmistress, doctors, lawyers, journalists—including your film critic—and others, for two years, and their report, which is said to be unanimous, is due to be published tomorrow.

It is not intolerable that before the report is published an extremist like Mrs Whitehouse should charge the Committee with moral cowardice and castigate the report as "a pornography charter".

I should have thought that the least any reasonable person could do is to wait until the report is published, obtain a copy, and then read it, before making any comment upon it.

Yours faithfully,
GARDNER,
House of Lords.

Conference on Ulster

From Mr John Higginson
Sir, It is a matter of acute disappointment and grave concern to very many people in Northern Ireland that our Unionist parliamentary representatives are adopting such an uncompromising attitude in their avowed intent to boycott the Secretary of State's Conference.

The SDLP are equally intemperate in laying down preconditions for any talks, and in the process, which they know, from past experience, to be unworkable.

To decline to listen, to talk, or to share aspirations and fears, is quite unworkable when other men's lives are at risk. It is no part of the duty of both sides in this conflict to refuse to explore again, but now together, options which are extremely wide, and with no commitment attached, they are postponing the day when senseless murders will cease and misguided patriots find constructive ways of serving this country.

If only we could see that, long term, we on both sides of the Border have a common enemy, we might approach our problems in a more co-operative spirit and learn to wage more trustfully.

May second thoughts and good sense yet prevail.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HIGGINSON,
Ballyward Lodge,
Ballyward,
County Down.

Assisted places scheme

From Mr C. L. Kirch
Sir, As Headmaster of an independent preparatory school I write to express my disquiet over the proposed assisted places scheme as at present constituted. I can understand Mr Carlisle's desire to revive the direct grant system, but I fear the present scheme will only arouse hostility even from heads well disposed towards the Government. What head would wish to lose his ablest pupils, who may well bring academic honour to the school, because he is told his school is not good enough? Furthermore, to spend £600 on bolstering the private sector, whilst making massive cuts in the maintained sector, will only ensure that the abolition of independent schools is feasible in the Labour's next election manifesto. I feel that the Headmasters' Conference should consider very carefully before getting involved in this ill-conceived and divisive proposal.

Yours faithfully,
C. L. KIRCH,
Westonley House,
Ash,
Canterbury.

Mounbatten statue

From Mr Pembroke Dutton
Sir, The very serious suggestion that a statue should be erected to the memory of Earl Mounbatten of Burma is in danger of becoming trivialized. It has been suggested that the statue be an equestrian one because there is a plinth going begging somewhere. Plinths are designed for statues, not the other way about. Is the whole proportion and scale of the suggested statue to be dictated by a vacant base?

Now we have some retired MO nagging about the quality of the horseflesh and wanting a sculptor specializing in horses. The final straw will be the suggestion that the Tate Gallery be asked to act as adviser.

Earl Mounbatten was essentially a product of the Royal Navy and he must be sculpted in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. Furthermore, it must be remembered, before it is too late, that there are few sights more hilarious in this world than that of a sailor sitting on a horse, of all things!

I remain, Yours faithfully,
PEMBROKE DUTTON,
8 Hamble Close,
Rushley,
Middlesex.

The dismissal of Mr Robinson

From Mr David J. Roberts

Sir, I am somewhat mystified by the present situation at BL concerning the dismissal of Derek Robinson. The case is clear cut as that. Yours faithfully,
F. S. HOPE,
Middlewood,
Hillbrow,
Liss,
Hampshire.
November 26.

Surely Mr Robinson should appeal to the court and with the assistance of ACAS a case would emerge justified in which event he would be reinstated by the company or the reverse may be true and this will not involve the rest of the nation.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. ROBERTS,
Director,
Green Barbour Limited,
35-40 Glasshill Street,
Bristol.
November 27.

From Mr F. S. Hope
Sir, Why has not Mr Robinson used the normal legal procedures to seek redress for unfair dismissal and to be reinstated in his job?

It can only be assumed that he knows he has no legal case, that his actions are politically motivated, and that his sole aim is to complete the process of disrupting BL to destruction as soon as possible.

What is the time for the leadership of the unions concerned to show by their actions—not by woolly words

to the media—whether or not their aim is also to destroy BL, with all the social, economic and political implications of doing so.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. HOPE,
Middlewood,
Hillbrow,
Liss,
Hampshire.
November 26.

From Mr Tom Litterick
Sir, The case of Mr Robinson and Leyland is no doubt important, as you say, but hardly unprecedented and certainly not deserving the hyperbolic treatment given to it in your editorial "Mr Robinson and Mr Blunt" (leading article, November 22).

It is not the first time that a trade union employer has attempted to break the organized power of its workers and unilaterally rewrite the rule book, as Sir Michael Edwards is now. Indeed, I recollect that another British employer, which I delicately forbids I should name, but not a million miles from Gray's Inn Road, recently attempted the same thing and failed miserably.

Which may go a long way to explaining the exceptionally high quality of your editorial.

Yours sincerely,
TOM LITTERICK,
Management Centre, The University of Aston,
Nelson Building,
Gosta Green,
Birmingham.
November 22.

The way we vote

From Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham (Labour)

Sir, Dr David Owen is reported, November 24, as saying that new political parties do not carry instant solutions. For that matter neither do old ones and the evidence of the past 30 years suggests that they are short of longer term solutions as well.

But that is no reason for Labour Party members to desert to the "new radical centre". For socialists a coalition of the centre is not the issue. Their proper course as Dr Owen suggests is to fight for a "sensible socialism" within the Labour Party—to develop a content, policy and relevant ideology. The issue therefore resolves itself into how the fight can best be won so that Labour ceases to be a coalition within itself.

Dr Owen appears however not to have appreciated the problem fully. "Proportional representation" he says "does not of itself guarantee political stability. We should be wary before we give up our system of coalition within parties and replace it with the continental system of coalition of cross parties". Putting aside his confusion about whether there should be a coalition within the Labour Party and the questions of democratic openness and electoral participation which arise, it is important to grasp that our electoral system so augments reactionary sloganeering as to make it unlikely without reform for Dr Owen to achieve his sensible socialism.

The Labour Party is a doctrinal party, and its grossly temporary weakness is its intellectual and imaginative sterility. This in part

arises from the parliamentary immobility which has developed at Westminster over the past 30 years. Our electoral system, conversely, marginalizes differences in views and forces parties into significant differences in the seats they hold has produced for our complex society a gladiatorial chamber whose instinct is always to decide between two starkly differing and simplistic alternatives. Politics in the House of Commons has thus become a battle between haloed angels on our side who can never do wrong and the horned devils on the other side who can never do right.

Policies are irrelevant in a dialogue of the deaf conducted in the parliamentary pantomime as the British people drift into ever deeper cynicism and extra-parliamentary bodies gain increasing authority. The sensible becomes discounted and governments are elected by a minority of the electorate. In 1974 for instance being elected by the votes of 28 per cent of the electorate.

Labour supporters of electoral reform believe that the hidebound intellectualism of the Party would be liberated by a change to proportional representation. This would enable Labour in due course without the encumbrance of coalitions within or across the party, to present a socialist programme sufficiently credible to attract the support of a majority of the electorate. Indeed, it would be an essential requirement if the Party is to have the self-confidence necessary to form a successful and socialist administration. Dr Owen is misguided to scorn electoral reform.

Yours faithfully,
TOM ELLIS,
House of Commons.

Professor Blunt

From Professor D. Tabor, FRSE

Sir, It is not often that I find myself in agreement with Professor Burhop (November 23) on non-scientific matters. The thirities were certainly a period of mass unemployment, post-war depression, hunger marches and a feeling that capitalism could not cope. In addition the threat of German Fascism was beginning to emerge. Of course not all young people and not all academic minds were Marxists or dedicated Communists. Some were too discerning, some had religious scruples, some were too busy with work, careers, aesthetics, sports, sex. Some, while actively involved in social work for the unemployed, were apolitical. But a fair number of my generation were attracted to Marxism for reasons that few of your correspondents have mentioned—it provided a complete philosophy and world view. A way of seeing the world. A way (November 24) that none of the contemporary movements did. Those of us who got involved in disputes with Communists soon found that they could not discuss issues; they could only repeat the dogmas and arguments of their creed. For many of them it provided (and still does) the equivalent of a secular religion, with its sacred texts, by Marx, its prophet, Engels, its church—the Party and the Soviet Union—and its inflexible pope (Catholics may pardon me) in Stalin.

Many of us recall for example their doctrinaire attitude to World War II which was branded as a Capitalist War until the day after Russia was invaded when it suddenly became a people's war for freedom. Like Stalin, and indeed following him, they were incapable of recognising that though western capitalism might, in their eyes, have been rotten, a victory for Fascism was far worse.

I raise these points because Professor Burhop rightly stresses the need for a balanced historic perspective. Today we face another crisis in the capitalist world. But the situation is different from that of the thirities in several ways.

I mention only one. In those relatively innocent years it was almost possible to believe in the New Life offered by Marxism and Russian society. Today that myth is dead not least among the citizens of the Soviet Union itself. Those who join the Party are not committed to the creation of a New Society but to better jobs within the Soviet hierarchy. Our choices today are more difficult—and more realistic.

This correspondence was generated by the Blunt affair. I can only express my own view that though we may respect a man for the courage of his convictions (eg Bertrand Russell in World War I)

we expect him to be prepared to pay the price (as Russell did) for his convictions. However, in the face of current hysteria I sincerely hope that no one will suggest withdrawing Professor Blunt's books or art from public libraries or expunging his name from any of the learned papers that he has written in his own field of scholarship. We should leave such practices to those societies which once captured his faith and his loyalty.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TABOR,
Department of Physics,
University of Cambridge,
Cavendish Laboratory,
Madingley Road,
Cambridge.
November 26.

From The Vice-Principal of St Edmund Hall

Sir, Perhaps the security services should read more poetry. As early as 1937 they could have learned from *Letters from Iceland* that Louis MacNeice, in his part of the Villanelle *Auden and MacNeice: Their Last Will and Testament*, proposed to leave to Guy Burgess (among others) "a kea of whiskey, the sweetest deceiver", and to

... my old friend Anthony Blunt

And the picture of Love Locked Out by Holman Hunt.

Whether the curious last line is the result of ignorance or of the search for a rhyme and a (presumably) homosexual play on words, of sniggering allusion to the picture's relationship with Hunt's *The Light of the World*, the outcome is now singularly fortunate. It has avoided, in connection with this particular beneficiary of the Will, any of the associations which might have been aroused by the real artist's name: Merritt.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
R. E. ALTON,
St Edmund Hall,
Oxford.
November 26.

From Mr A. Weaver

Sir, In the Thirties, as a refugee from Hitler's Germany, I received a loan to pay my student fees at the Courtauld Institute. When, many years later, I returned the money to the Institute, the Director, Sir Anthony Blunt (as he then was), explained to me in an interview that it seemed fitting that the sum should benefit another refugee. We were in 1956 and the refugee was a Hungarian.

There is no doubt in my mind that Professor Blunt was sincere in his wish to help a victim of tyranny—in this case Soviet Communism. Yours faithfully,
A. WEAVER,
18 Campden Grove, W8.
November 22.

Selling off a Saxon farm

From Dr Joan Thirk and others

Sir, We read with astonishment and dismay that the Ministry of Agriculture was to sell the village of Laxton, in Nottinghamshire, as part of the Government's economy measures. The purchase of the estate in 1952 was generally deemed a wise imaginative decision for, in the words of Mr and Mrs C. S. Orwin who wrote its history, "Laxton is unique among the villages of England today, because here, and here only, has the open-field system of farming survived unchanged in its essentials since the days long before the Norman Conquest."

Laxton is as important a monument for the study of agricultural history as Stonehenge for the study of archaeology. It is visited by innumerable scholars, old and young, and by many foreign visitors from all continents. In public ownership the continuity of common-field farming was assured. It is wholly unrealistic to hope that private buyers will retain the system of farming in perpetuity.

The decision of the Ministry seems to have been taken without any consultation with those concerned in the study of English agricultural history. We earnestly hope that more mature consideration will be given to this matter, and the decision to sell reversed.

Yours etc,
JOAN THIRK,
Reader in Economic History,
University of Oxford.

R. H. HILTON,
Professor of Medieval Social History,
University of Birmingham.

R. E. F. SMITH,
Professor of Russian,
University of Birmingham.

GORDON MINGAY,
Professor of Agrarian History,
University of Oxford.

F. M. L. THOMPSON,
Director of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London.

E. J. T. COLLINS,
Director of the Institute of Agricultural History,
University of Reading.

Deene Park ballroom

From Mr Mark Girouard
Sir, Are we really to accept that owners of historic country houses can lop off bits of them in the interests of convenience, regardless of the quality of the bits so lopped? For it is on these grounds that the Inspector who presided over the Deene Park inquiry is allowing the demolition of its ballroom.

He admits its historical and architectural value. He agrees, because of this there is a "presumption in favour of its retention". His reasons for overriding this presumption are that there is no "beneficial use" for the room, that its demolition would make Deene more convenient to run as a family home, and that its owner, Mr Brudenell, cannot be expected to pay for its redecoration to the same high standard as the rest of the house—but that lower standards would not be acceptable.

Why on earth not? Do country houses really have to be done up to the nines throughout? And aren't most of them too big for convenience, and full of fine rooms for which there is no obvious contemporary use except to show them to the public?

When I first heard of the intended demolition of the ballroom I presumed that at least it was a bad way and that a case could be made out that the cost of its restoration would jeopardize the future of the remainder of the house. But now it turns out (according to the Inspector) that its structural condition is "good with some localised defects", and that Mr Brudenell's estimate of the sums necessary for its repair and maintenance must be dismissed as excessive.

Some country house owners can reasonably be described as struggling but Mr Brudenell is not one of them. He is a very substantial owner of both town and country property: yet he plans to destroy the main architectural legacy of Deene's rich colourful and best known owner when this could be put into reasonable repair for the price of a new Jaguar.

Yours sincerely,
MARK GIROUARD,
35 Colville Road, W11.

Age of violence

From Mr Ewart John Fildes

Sir, It is a sad reflection on the world in which we live that on the first two pages of your first obituaries supplement (November 16), four out of the five people remembered did not just die—they were murdered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. JOHN FILDDES,
420 Park Road,
Dingle, Liverpool.

Wolfgang Amadeus Losey

From Sir John Culshaw

Sir, I share Mr Lavis's bewilderment (November 26), having seen in New York a month ago a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* for "Mozart-Losey's *Don Giovanni*."

Most of us are aware of Mozart's contribution to music, but we would welcome enlightenment about Mr Losey's contribution to film, despite the assurance of one of our newspaper last week that he is the greatest artist working in France. Am I alone in thinking that both *The Servant* and *The Go-between*, although good films, were absurdly over-rated? And what about all the others, like *Don Juan* and *Figures in a Landscape*, which vanished almost as soon as they appeared?

I have never quite understood how Mr Losey has managed to keep in continuous employment, but by coupling his name with Mozart, where operatic culture was considerable, he may suppose that he has solved that problem for the future. If so, I hope that for our sake, and Mozart's, he is wrong.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CULSHAW,
15 Arlington Avenue, N1.

Scientology ban

From the Director of the Deo Gloria Trust

The report in *The Times* of November 15 that the Home Secretary is proposing to lift the injunction ban on Scientologists will surely disturb many who have knowledge of their activities in other countries.

In particular may I refer to the American FBI's report that since they reported the "Church's" headquarters in Washington and Los Angeles following a tip-off from a leading Scientologist defector. The evidence collected during these raids led to nine top Scientologists being indicted on charges of "conspiracy to steal government documents, intercept government communications, intercept local communications and wire government passes; 10 counts of theft of government property; 10 counts of intercepting oral communications; 10 counts of burglary; 10 counts of conspiracy to obstruct justice, to obstruct an investigation, to harbour a fugitive and to make false declarations before a grand jury."

Apart from these top Scientologists and two others who are presently facing trial, several individuals who have suffered from such tactics have brought actions against the Church. One woman in Oregon who sued because of mental stress, common law fraud, outrageous conduct and mental suffering was awarded over \$2m in damages in August.

May I plead that decisions on a subject so serious as this should

not be taken just to ease the work of "hard-pressed immigration officers". Let the record record of Scientology, which cause the British to ban members from entry in 1968, be examined by the Home Secretary. In the light of such conduct he cannot possibly justify lifting the present ban.

It would certainly be prudent in the interests of the Government's "philosophy on individual freedom" to keep up our guard while we are awaiting the outcome of the American trials. Experience shows that this must also be in the interests of Government security.

Yours truly,
K. P. FRAMPTON,
Director,
Deo Gloria Trust,
57 London Road,
Bromley,
Kent.
November 23.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

• The dividend, a \$4 all-in Percomat dividend, a Corporate
price, a 1000000 payment passed, a Price on completion, a
Dividend and yield schedule a special payment, a Bid for
company, a Pre-emptive figure, a Percomat exchange, a Bid
capital distribution, a Bid right, a Bid price or share capital,
a Bid free, a Price advanced for later dealings, a Bid
significant data.



UAE to cut oil output by 5pc in January

The United Arab Emirates is to reduce oil production from January by five per cent, equal to 60,000 to 70,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Manaf Bin-Said al-Qasbi, oil minister, told reporters after talks with Mr. G. William Miller, its United States Secretary of its Treasury, that the cut was for technical reasons. He denied there was agreement between the oil producing countries to reduce output.

He reaffirmed the UAE would continue to sell oil at \$21.60 a barrel, about \$2 less than the current Opec ceiling, until the end of the year.—Reuter.

Air fares up soon

Airline fares will go up in January because of rising fuel costs, an International Air Transport Association (IATA) spokesman forecast in Manila yesterday.

Consumer prices jump

The United States consumer price index rose a seasonally adjusted one per cent in October after a gain of 1.1 per cent in September. Before seasonal adjustment the index rose 0.9 per cent to 225.4, base 1967, which was 12.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.—Reuter.

Italian surplus

Italy had a provisional 404,000m lire surplus on its overall balance of payments for October, after a deficit of 589,000m lire provisionally announced last month for September, the Bank of Italy said.

Soviet Iceland link

The Soviet Union is to supply Iceland with 200,000 tonnes of gas oil next year as well as 90,000 of motor gasoline and 136,000 of fuel oil.

Polish-Austrian deal

Austria and Poland have reached an agreement in principle whereby Poland will supply Austria with increasing amounts of coal and energy during the next 20 to 30 years. Austria will pay with financial and technical investments in new power stations.

Estimate of Orinoco tarsands discovery could be mistaken Confusion over size of Venezuela oil find

By Michael Frenchman

Reports from the United Nations energy conference in Montreal that Venezuela has economically recoverable oil deposits of 500,000 million barrels in the Orinoco tar sands belt are causing confusion in some oil circles.

An official of Petroleos de Venezuela described the figure as a mistake. Speaking in London yesterday he said that "someone has slipped in a zero and the figure is more like 50,000 million and, apart from that, it has not just been discovered".

On the other hand a representative of a leading international oil company said it was possible that the figure was correct but agreed that it had been known for many years that there were large deposits in the Orinoco region.

Oil experts were saying as far back as the 1930s that there were extremely large deposits of heavy oil in the tar sands belt, which stretches 400 miles along the northern shores of the Orinoco River. It has often been described as Venezuela's "Fools' Gold" because of the high cost of extraction and processing this glutinous substance.

Venezuelan oil experts believe that between 6.5 and 10 per cent of the tar sands deposit was recovered as an economic rate based on current crude prices. In some instances it might be possible to recover as much as 15 per cent, but this is extremely doubtful.

Humberto Calderon Berri, the Venezuelan Energy Minister, said last summer that he hoped to be producing 500,000 barrels a day from the tar sands within 10 years. The Petroleos spokesman in London yesterday said a more accurate figure for production from the region would be 120,000 barrels which would require an investment of \$3,500 million. By the year 2000, he expected production to reach just over one million.

Since the nationalization of the oil industry three years ago, Petroleos de Venezuela has focused considerable attention on exploiting the 16,000 square miles of tar sands which were previously largely ignored by the foreign operating companies because of technical and economic reasons. But the current energy crisis and rising oil prices together with the Iranian revolution have accelerated activity in the Orinoco.

An additional factor is the present political and worsening economic position of the country, which is facing a rapidly rising foreign debt. The total short term debt is now about \$10,000 million. It is conceivable that, as in the case of Brazil four or five years ago, a little optimistic flag waving and thumping of oil barrels will go some way to reassuring

the international banking community that Venezuela will be able to go on servicing her growing foreign debt not just for the next few years but for many years to come.

Venezuela has got into economic problems largely because of overspending by the Perez regime, which embarked on huge social development programmes with its oil revenues. Many of these programmes were ill-conceived and too ambitious, and had to be aborted.

The more pessimistic forecasts say that Venezuela, the sixth largest Opec producer, would be running out of light oils within 15 years. This is yet another reason for activity in the Orinoco. But the tar sands produce heavy oil and is expensive "stripping" programme to produce a lighter oil. New technology and higher prices for crude make this a more attractive option.

Total oil output from Venezuela this year has been 235 million b/d so far, slightly more than the Government has allowed for. Production will probably ease back to 2 million b/d in January but this could well depend on what happens at the Opec meeting which will begin in Venezuela on December 17, perhaps yet another reason for the Montreal report.

Competition Bill is amended

By Geoffrey Browning

Parliamentary Staff

A Government amendment to enable the Director-General of Fair Trading to make a competition reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission without considering the public interest was accepted by the Competition Bill standing committee in the Commons yesterday.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, explained that it should not be the function of the Director-General to assess the public interest. He was one man and not a commission. So it would be placing an enormous responsibility on him in what after all was only a preliminary investigation.

She said companies with an inside knowledge of all the implications of their business could make an informed guess on whether it would be better



Mrs Oppenheim: Enormous responsibility on Director-General of Fair Trading

for them to be judged by the determination of the Director-General, and offer an undertaking, on whether they would be better off to submit themselves to further investigation by the Commission.

Building contractors facing tough year

By John Huxley

Building contractors are facing their worst year since 1963, according to industry forecasts published today. They show that total construction output will fall by 5 per cent in 1980, after a decline of 3 per cent this year.

The estimates will confirm the gloomy forebodings of the industry which only last week learned that new orders were almost half in the year to last March.

Earlier this week, Mr George Henderson, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union construction section, said that public sector spending cuts would result in 300,000 building workers being made redundant.

In its forecasts, the National Council of Building Material Producers (NCMP) says that tough measures being taken to

curb monetary growth will hit both private and public sectors.

A reduction is expected in both the private and public house-building sectors, and the total number of houses to be started in 1980 is forecast at only 200,000. Last year, the total was 264,000. Private house-building is however expected to be only slightly down on this year, in spite of a predicted shortage of mortgage funds.

The RMP expects activity will decline in even the relatively healthy repair and maintenance sector.

There is little joy in the forecasts for the civil engineering contractors. They are dependent on public orders for about 90 per cent of their work. The RMP believes that the decline in the "public, non-housing category", covering health, education, roads, water and sewerage, which has continued since the mid-1970s, will go on.

Labour may challenge Aerospace Bill status

By Philip Webster

The Opposition is considering whether to challenge the status of the Bill which provides for the vesting of all the business of British Aerospace in a limited liability company.

Lengthy claims that the Bill might be a "hybrid" and should therefore be the subject of a different form of parliamentary procedure, were made by Labour MPs before the standing committee stage of

the Bill started yesterday.

Mr Leslie Huddfield, an industry spokesman, said the Opposition was taking legal advice on whether to table a House of Commons motion seeking to have the Bill referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills for consideration of possible hybridity.

A dispute over hybridity considerably delayed progress on the Bill which nationalized the

aircraft and shipbuilding industries under the last government.

Mr Huddfield said there should be clarification before the current Bill proceeded because of the "unique" method of denationalization proposed by the Government for British Aerospace and, in other Bills, for British Airways and the National Freight Corporation.

He said it was possible the

Bill should go through Parliament as a private measure.

Although the company set up under it would ultimately offer shares to the public and to institutions, the sole owner of the shares would be the Secretary of State for Industry.

This was the transfer of public shares to a private company which could be detrimental to other possible shareholders.

Unions call for links on shipbuilding

From Our Correspondent

Copenhagen, Nov 27

Mr Herman Rebman, general secretary of the International Metalworkers Federation has called for international cooperation among the world's shipbuilders to make the industry strong again.

He was addressing the 130 shipbuilding union delegates from 26 nations attending the federation's eighth world shipbuilding conference, which was opened here today by Mr Anker Jørgensen, the Danish Prime Minister.

The conference comes at a bleak time for the world shipbuilding industry caused by recurrent oil crises, economic recession, and consequent slumps in tanker demand and ship repairing.

The federation estimates that 250,000 jobs have been lost worldwide in shipbuilding over the past four years.

Between 1975 and 1978 world launches dropped by 57 per cent, while the number of new orders placed in 1978 was the lowest for 15 years.

In the same period, the total number of shipbuilding workers in the European Economic Community declined by 50,000, and a further 50,000 jobs in related industries were lost.

In Japan, where the workforce increased by 150 per cent between 1957 and 1973, 85,000 workers have suffered from the fall in orders, and 49 shipbuilding companies have gone bankrupt. In the United States the workforce is expected to decline by 65,000 in the next four years.

"The great oil crises of the past six years have turned the giant supertankers into the dinosaurs of the sea, unloved, unwanted, unable even to fit decently into a museum," Mr Rebman said.

He stressed the need to eliminate substantial ships and to look at the opportunities presented by new technology for faster and non-polluting vessels. Mr Rebman called for an intensification of reconversion and scrap-and-build programmes, and flexibility by the industry in finding new forms of vessel to build, such as subterranean exploration craft.

He criticized shipbuilding companies which operated with no regard for the health and safety of the workers and governments that kept trade unions in check to maintain extremely low wages.

In South Korea, one example given by the federation, shipbuilding workers' wages are one-sixth of those in Japan. In Brazil, another country with a large order book, shipworkers earn a quarter of those in Europe.

Non-executive director's role

From the Director-General of the Institute of Directors

Sir, I share with Sir Arthur Knight his view (November 26) that the key role to be ascribed to the non-executive director is that of ensuring that the company performs well.

In my argument as to how non-executive directors should be chosen and whether the law should require them, it is important to be clear about their role. The presence of non-executive directors on the board encourages executive directors to act as directors rather than as managers when they sit in board meetings. We see their role as follows:

a. ensuring that the company thinks of its future shape and direction as well as of day-to-day matters;

b. ensuring that the company formulates budgets and forward plans;

c. ensuring that the company monitors performance and that it recognizes and rectifies managerial deficiencies;

d. ensuring that the company plans succession at the top levels;

e. ensuring that the company's policy decisions are well thought out, properly prepared and accurately approved;

f. ensuring that board members give proper recognition to

their various responsibilities—shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and the community.

These are all specific roles appropriate to the non-executive director, who can play them successfully by virtue of his status outside the executive body of the company.

But it does not stop there. In a survey into the use of non-executive directors in the United Kingdom, which was published earlier this month in conjunction with the consultants, Booz-Allen & Hamilton, it emerged that non-executive directors see as equally important their personal relationship with the chairman. Many non-executive directors consider that they make their greatest contribution to the success of the company in private discussions outside the boardroom with the chairman, and with the chief executive.

It is our belief that this advisory role is as important as the other roles. For this reason, I could not agree wholly with Sir Arthur's suggestion that the board "should decide upon the non-executives. It wishes to accept as colleagues. It is the first instance of the responsibility of the chairman."

I do not believe that requiring

the appointment of non-executive directors in this or that proportion by law is the right way to move ahead. We will learn considerably more by talking about their proper role and by identifying their contribution.

The Institute has been encouraging company chairmen to select non-executive directors for nearly twenty years, through its handbook, *Guidelines for Directors* (first published in 1961 as *Standard Boardroom Practice*). In addition, the Institute has for the last ten years run its Non-Executive Directors Bureau, providing exactly the practical assistance Sir Arthur Knight is seeking by helping chairmen to identify suitable non-executive directors. We believe it is our task to expand this service and to continue to encourage companies to recognize the valuable contribution non-executive directors can make and to adopt them on to their boards. The encouragement of men like Sir Arthur Knight is invaluable in this task.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER GOLDSMITH,
Director-General,
Institute of Directors,
116 Park Lane,
London SW1Y 5SD,
November 26.

A new title for the engineer

From Mr A. M. Halyburton

Sir, I have been following your readers' quest for a term which will restore respect to the professional engineer in this country. The truth of the matter is that we have had this debate before resulting in a suitable name being devised which is in current use, that being "Chartered Engineer".

There are two actions which prevent this title from having the desired effect. One is that professional engineers continue to describe themselves according to the field in which they work, eg. civil engineers. To describe themselves purely as Chartered Engineers should be sufficient to differentiate themselves from the craftsmen and others. The second is that it is a pity that the three big institutions—namely civil, mechanical and electrical, who introduced the title Chartered Engineer, did not see fit to incorporate the word Chartered into their own names.

It is a pity that the three big institutions—namely civil, mechanical and electrical, who introduced the title Chartered Engineer, did not see fit to incorporate the word Chartered into their own names. It is a pity that the three big institutions—namely civil, mechanical and electrical, who introduced the title Chartered Engineer, did not see fit to incorporate the word Chartered into their own names.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. HALYBURTON,
Halyburton and Whitaker,
16 Cavendish Road,
London SW1V 4AR,
November 20.

From Mr Kenneth J. Forster

Sir, I regret that the suggestion of Miss R. M. Edwards (November 20) for the general use of the term "Industrial Architect" would not be possible. The word "architect" is protected by the Architects Registration Acts and may only be used by a person on the register of architects maintained by this council, subject to a few statutory exceptions which include the words suggested.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH FORSTER,
Registrar,
Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom,
73, Hallam Street,
London W1N 6EE,
November 20.

From Mr John Holmes

Sir, In his letter (November 14) Dr R. Feinberg has almost answered his own problem by properly accrediting the professional engineer with the facility of ingenuity. Perhaps a new word "Ingenuor" (as in senior), that is "one who is ingenious" would more naturally meet the case. However, the word "Ingenuor" is decreed, it will still be a foreign word (Latin) or misspelled (as indeed it will be).

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOLMES,
Cateclaw House,
Bodmin Road,
St Austell,
Cornwall, PL25 5AE.

Employment protection

From Mr T. A. Wainwright

Sir, That the legislation on employment protection has a discouraging effect on employment, especially with small companies, is a well-known fact of business life and the letter from the Chairman of MFI (November 16) is a fairly typical case. If our present government does not amend the legislation, and get rid of the Equal Opportunities Commission quango, may I suggest the business community investigate an employers' protection insurance scheme on similar lines to the strike scheme proposed by the CBI.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. WAINWRIGHT,
"Pippine"
8, Hermitage Drive,
Twyford,
Berkshire,
November 16.

From Mr F. L. Duquemin

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Luce (November 21) should examine the behaviour of some business employers, where there is no employee protection legislation, before advocating its simplification. Here in Jersey legitimate abuse of United Kingdom and EEC law is the rule, not the exception. Nothing so well illustrates the need for legislation in its absence! Yours faithfully,
F. L. DUQUEMIN,
7 Trinity Road,
St Helier,
Jersey.

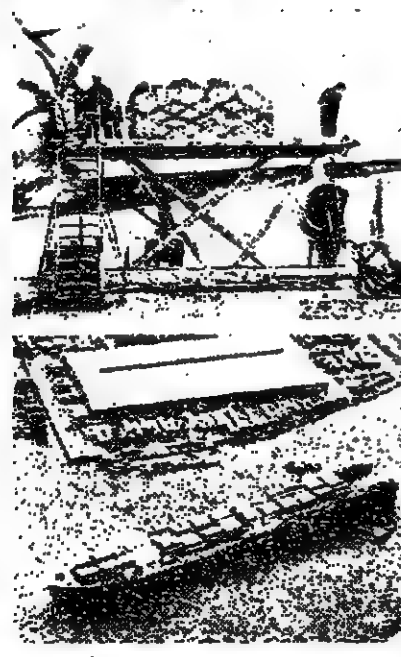
The UBS as Partner for International Financing

Total Assets Top Fr. 65 Billion for the First Time

The favourable business trend registered by the Union Bank of Switzerland continued in the third quarter of 1979. Results are significantly better than those of the same period in 1978. The balance sheet total increased by Fr. 594 million in the quarter under review, evidencing a substantially lower growth rate than in the two preceding quarters. As of September 30th, 1979, total assets amounted to Fr. 65.4 billion, exceeding the Fr. 65 billion mark for the first time in the Bank's history.

Foreign Borrowers Find Swiss Franc Bond Issues Attractive

In the first half of 1979, a number of large issues were placed on the Swiss capital market by other nations. The United States, for currency policy reasons, raised some \$1.2 billion in



UBS was also a major participant in syndicated foreign currency loans, among them a \$600 million credit to Mexico, one of \$400 million to the Republic of Ireland and a credit of \$250 million to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Export Financing for Projects Around the World

UBS offers a sophisticated range of facilities for the financing of Swiss exports. In a growing number of cases it provides the foreign buyer not only with the actual export credit but



also finances advances and interim payments as well as local project costs. Such credits are made available primarily for projects in the countries of the Third World.

Active Gold Business

Growing worldwide interest in gold is coupled with a strong increase in the trading volume, with demand centering on coins and bullion. Close to two thirds of the gold produced in the world is sold through the Zurich Gold Pool, of which UBS is a member.

Good Earnings Prospects for UBS

Improvements in net interest income and the larger volume characterizing underwriting, stock market, gold and foreign exchange transactions have contributed to UBS' favourable income trend. 1979 is expected to close with a good financial result.



Union Bank of Switzerland

Balance Sheet Figures

	30.9.79 in million Swiss Fr.	30.9.78 in million Swiss Fr.
Total Assets	60,951	65,431
Customer Deposits	36,388	38,483
Bank Deposits	16,608	18,308
Loans to Customers	27,005	30,095
Loans to Banks	21,444	22,384
Capital Resources (Share Capital and Reserves)	3,734	4,000

Switzerland, Canada was next with a volume of \$1.5 billion and Australia in third place with \$1.75 billion. UBS was a major participant in all three transactions. The advantage for foreign borrowers is obvious: interest costs of about 10% on the American and 7-8% on the German capital market compare with a low 4-5% in Switzerland. Thanks to consistently improving international cooperation in the currency area, foreign issuers feel confident to make use of this significant interest advantage.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Mirages on Wall Street

There have been enough false dawns on Wall Street already this year to make cautious about the latest upturn in the price of prime rates. The United States banks, although bringing some comfort to the hard-pressed market yesterday, are not likely to turn up anything which is not already known about the disciplinary hearing at Longbridge on November 19. But the agonizing which preceded it at the highest level in BL is unlikely to be repeated.

Sir Michael Edwards and his top management were locked together for the whole of the preceding weekend debating the consequences of the recommendation by Mr Harold Musgrove, managing director of Austin Morris, that Mr Robinson, the most powerful single trade union figure in BL, should be sacked.

Mr Musgrove, like Mr Robinson, joined the company as a salesman, and his career has been spent in close contact with the shop floor.

He initiated the sacking of Mr Robinson, knowing full well that the official trade union machinery would have no alternative but to support Mr Robinson even if many full-time officials did so with a heavy heart.

Sir Michael, his deputy, David Andrews, Ray Horrocks and David Abell, the group's car and commercial vehicle chiefs, respectively, together with Mr Lowry, personnel director, were well aware of this when they instructed the Longbridge plant manager to go ahead with disciplinary hearings the following day.

The senior Midlands union official told me: "When I first heard the news I could not believe my ears. My first thought was that this was an emotional outburst by Edwards against the shop steward."

But to suggest that Sir Michael is looking for an excuse to get out of BL before it collapses is to ignore the man's track record since he joined the state-owned group two years ago.

He has not backed away from a single major issue and to him these issues were obvious long before he joined. In his view they had been allowed to become endemic by weak management bowing to shop steward militancy in the face of recurring cash-flow problems.

Too much attention has been focussed on the shop stewards' opposition to the recovery plan which would go ahead with a 5 per cent basic wage increase and an incentive scheme which could provide an additional £15 a week.

This document has been described as "an employers' charter". It calls for the most sweeping changes ever attempted in a zealously guarded working practices. It seeks to introduce full mobility of labour, the end of inter-union demarcation boundaries, free access for time and motion men and the creation of a new breed of worker-retrained as an all-rounder and able to perform tasks previously shared by members of several rival unions.

Without these changes Sir Michael has said he cannot produce the new £75m mini Metro with prospects of real profits nor can he achieve the minimum 20 per cent improvement in productivity which must accompany the 25,000 lost jobs and plant closures.

But lost jobs, plant closures and new working practices are very strong medicine indeed. Predictably, it was like waving a red flag at the combine shop stewards' bull. They were prepared to change in with a concerted plan based on sit-ins and refusal to accept transference of work from one plant to another when the bull's head was cut off by the sacking of Mr Robinson and his legs shackled by the threatened dismissal of his fellow officials on the combine committees.

However much BL insists that opposition to the recovery plan was the sole reason for its action it is impossible to separate the shop stewards' role from the success or failure of both the plan and the sweeping changes in traditional methods of working.

BL spent nearly £2,000m last year divided among 7,000 firms. In addition to the big two component groups it accounts for 15 per cent of British Steel Corporation's total steel output. The company estimates that for every 1,000 of its own employees there are another 1,500 "dependents" in outside component firms. In other words a total of 375,000 jobs are at stake.

No one is suggesting that all this could just disappear overnight if the present confrontation continues for a long period. The insidious erosion of BL which has taken place over the past 20 years will simply be speeded up. Or will it?

Can this be the cause celebre the Conservative Government is said to be seeking to put BL up for sale? And if it wanted to follow that course could it find buyers? A car plant is only

of interest to another car maker and who would want to buy the Austin Morris volume car business with all its problems?

Until last summer it had been widely suggested that the profitable Jaguar Rover Triumph executive car subsidiary would find ready buyers. Since then another sharp increase in fuel prices and serious problems with the new Castle Bromwich plant have, in the words of one JRT executive, "made the wheels come off and led to the break up of JRT. For all practical purposes it is now three quite separate operations: Jaguar, Rover-Triumph and Land Rover."

In theory at least this further fragmentation should facilitate sales to private buyers. In practice disentangling one piece from the whole is almost impossible.

Leyland Vehicles is a different proposition. Its 14 factories, some already earmarked for closure, are quite separate from the car operations. A northern businessman is already attempting to form a consortium to make a bid.

The big component groups such as GKN, Lucas and Automotive Products were sounded out months ago as possible purchasers of bits and pieces of BL. They were asked to indicate what they would be interested in if sales were contemplated. The response was far from encouraging for the "sell it off" lobby. They took the realistic line that they were trying to reduce their dependence on the motor industry's waning home market, not increase it.

Against this background the only course for Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, if the day goes against Sir Michael and he resigns, would be to refuse further government aid. At a time when BL's only hope for the future is to accelerate long overdue new model programme the drying up of government funding would be like a fatal haemorrhage.

These are the issues which Sir Michael spelt out yesterday to the engineering union leaders before they decided to pull back from the brink and introduce an inquiry to give both sides breathing space.

Clifford Webb

as its financial services arm with a bang via a £16.6m bid for the Danmoy Day unit trust group.

Ever since Danmoy Day cleared up its secondary banking mistakes it has looked ripe for a predator and, rightly given the above average growth over the last year or so in the insurance industry, RIT has identified unit-linked life assurance and the whole managed funds business as one of the most profitable areas in the financial services sector.

The deal also marks the first tangible step in the transatlantic link-up with Mr Saul Steinberg's Reliance group which now gets an entree into this area of the UK insurance market which would have been much more difficult without the backing of RIT.

The initial reaction last night was that the terms look fair and RIT itself is continuing on the slightly unconventional path which has been beneficial to shareholders over the last couple of years.

Hammerson

One for the long-term

Hammerson's pursuit of the outstanding 25 per cent stake in Woolgate House by way of a bid for its owner, Reunion, and its decision to fund the purchase by way of a two-for-five rights issue at 560p, throws

over the whole question of whether either property, or property shares, can possibly be a buy in the present circumstances.

Sky-high interest rates and very slender rental returns are, indeed, the explanation for Hammerson's decision to fund by way of a rights issue rather than by borrowing which would have curbed the dividend prospects. As it is, the group is to follow up the well-nigh doubled dividend promised for the current year, with a 50 per cent increase in 1980. But at the ex-rights price of almost 621p, the prospective yield is still only 4.1 per cent.

Given that long gilts are yielding 15 per cent, anyone going for a property share on a yield like that—even a share in a conservatively run company like Hammerson—has to be certain of rent reversions and/or the potential for capital growth.

Hammerson is roughly 60 per cent invested abroad, but the incipient recession is an international one. In the United Kingdom retail (and some industrial) rents are already under pressure.

So, though the shares are historically cheap against their sector, and selling on a very large (though unquantifiable) discount to net assets, it's likely to be years rather than months before a purchase proves itself.

Cons Gold

A defensive salvo

Consolidated Gold Fields may be approaching the moment of truth. Lord Erroll of Hale, the chairman, now confirms that the heavy buyers of Consolidated Gold's shares are almost certainly Afrikaners and that they probably have 10 per cent or more of the company.

This may be a "creeping acquisition". Consolidated Gold's price asset is its 46 per cent stake in Gold Fields of South Africa, owner of the world's best gold mines. That must be the object of the Afrikaners' attentions and for a combination of political and investment reasons, this is a good time for a re-run of the General Mining Union Corporation episode.

It is unlikely that the current buyers are looking for an investment stake only. That might be true were the buyers from outside South Africa, or even if they were "friendly" buyers inside the country, for example Anglo American. If, however, they are Afrikaners, the chances are they want all of GFS.

How they intend proceeding is a fascinating question, but Consolidated Gold shares could go through the roof once the pattern is clear—though yesterday they fell 7p to 333p. A bid may have to be around £600m. Such a price would not be beyond the means of a group of Afrikaner interests, which are closely inter-linked anyway, especially if government support was forthcoming. Or a deal could be struck with London, releasing GFS. Either way, the fun has only just started.

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Why Sir Michael bit the bullet



Mr Derek Robinson (left) and Sir Michael Edwards: will a breathing space resolve the conflict?

it collapses is to ignore the man's track record since he joined the state-owned group two years ago.

He has not backed away from a single major issue and to him these issues were obvious long before he joined. In his view they had been allowed to become endemic by weak management bowing to shop steward militancy in the face of recurring cash-flow problems.

Too much attention has been focussed on the shop stewards' opposition to the recovery plan which would go ahead with a 5 per cent basic wage increase and an incentive scheme which could provide an additional £15 a week.

This document has been described as "an employers' charter". It calls for the most sweeping changes ever attempted in a zealously guarded working practices. It seeks to introduce full mobility of labour, the end of inter-union demarcation boundaries, free access for time and motion men and the creation of a new breed of worker-retrained as an all-rounder and able to perform tasks previously shared by members of several rival unions.

Without these changes Sir Michael has said he cannot produce the new £75m mini Metro with prospects of real profits nor can he achieve the minimum 20 per cent improvement in productivity which must accompany the 25,000 lost jobs and plant closures.

But lost jobs, plant closures and new working practices are very strong medicine indeed. Predictably, it was like waving a red flag at the combine shop stewards' bull. They were prepared to change in with a concerted plan based on sit-ins and refusal to accept transference of work from one plant to another when the bull's head was cut off by the sacking of Mr Robinson and his legs shackled by the threatened dismissal of his fellow officials on the combine committees.

However much BL insists that opposition to the recovery plan was the sole reason for its action it is impossible to separate the shop stewards' role from the success or failure of both the plan and the sweeping changes in traditional methods of working.

BL spent nearly £2,000m last year divided among 7,000 firms. In addition to the big two component groups it accounts for 15 per cent of British Steel Corporation's total steel output. The company estimates that for every 1,000 of its own employees there are another 1,500 "dependents" in outside component firms. In other words a total of 375,000 jobs are at stake.

No one is suggesting that all this could just disappear overnight if the present confrontation continues for a long period. The insidious erosion of BL which has taken place over the past 20 years will simply be speeded up. Or will it?

Can this be the cause celebre the Conservative Government is said to be seeking to put BL up for sale? And if it wanted to follow that course could it find buyers? A car plant is only

of interest to another car maker and who would want to buy the Austin Morris volume car business with all its problems?

Until last summer it had been widely suggested that the profitable Jaguar Rover Triumph executive car subsidiary would find ready buyers. Since then another sharp increase in fuel prices and serious problems with the new Castle Bromwich plant have, in the words of one JRT executive, "made the wheels come off and led to the break up of JRT. For all practical purposes it is now three quite separate operations: Jaguar, Rover-Triumph and Land Rover."

In theory at least this further fragmentation should facilitate sales to private buyers. In practice disentangling one piece from the whole is almost impossible.

Leyland Vehicles is a different proposition. Its 14 factories, some already earmarked for closure, are quite separate from the car operations. A northern businessman is already attempting to form a consortium to make a bid.

The big component groups such as GKN, Lucas and Automotive Products were sounded out months ago as possible purchasers of bits and pieces of BL. They were asked to indicate what they would be interested in if sales were contemplated. The response was far from encouraging for the "sell it off" lobby. They took the realistic line that they were trying to reduce their dependence on the motor industry's waning home market, not increase it.

Against this background the only course for Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, if the day goes against Sir Michael and he resigns, would be to refuse further government aid. At a time when BL's only hope for the future is to accelerate long overdue new model programme the drying up of government funding would be like a fatal haemorrhage.

These are the issues which Sir Michael spelt out yesterday to the engineering union leaders before they decided to pull back from the brink and introduce an inquiry to give both sides breathing space.

Clifford Webb

Should Britain use the oil weapon?

Nicholas Hirst

If necessary, the limitations on depletion controls set by the guidelines introduced when Mr Eric Varley was Energy Secretary, should be renegotiated so they may be brought together and brought in before 1982.

A paper on depletion has been prepared by the Department of Energy, but, as yet, the Government has made no decision. The oil companies expect some controls to be brought in, but that does not mean that exports may not continue at quite a high level for some years.

Target

As part of the targets agreed by the individual EEC countries for 1985, Britain has been careful to limit herself to a net export figure of five million tonnes, which would allow either depletion or gas pricing controls to be brought in without giving the Community the impression that the 30 million tonnes of export which should be available on present trends, will actually be produced. The importance of the target figure, however, is that Britain should not import oil. There will be nothing to stop it making more exports.

Once exports have been built up, it will be very difficult to cut them back. Countries which relied on Britain's supplies would hardly take kindly to having them taken away. That would have foreign policy implications.

Aswan II Hydroelectric Power Plant

Tender Invitation for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Works

The Qattara Project Authority, acting as executive agency for the Ministry of Electricity of the Government of Egypt, hereby invites interested companies to tender for the contracts for electrical and mechanical works for the Aswan II hydroelectric power plant to be constructed on the Nile at the old Aswan dam 800 km south of Cairo. The electrical and mechanical works will be divided on four single contracts comprising manufacture, supply and erection of the following items, viz:—

CONTRACT No. 2: TURBINES: Four vertical Kaplan turbines, designed for a discharge of 360 m³ s⁻¹ each at 20 m net head and 100 rpm; cooling water system; drainage and dewatering plants.

CONTRACT No. 3: GATES: Forty slide gates, 15 m² eight intake gates, 50 m² mashes, intake toplogs, intake gantry crane; four draft gate gates, 40 m²; draft tube semi-portals crane.

CONTRACT No. 4: GENERATORS: Four generators. 75 MVA, 100 rpm; 50 cycles; two 150 tonnes travelling cranes.

CONTRACT No. 5: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: Generator switchgear, two 132 kV transformers 150/75/75 MVA; a double circuit 132 kV transmission line, 1 km; outdoor switchyard; control equipment; station power and lighting.

The civil engineering works will form a separate contract, Contract No. 1, as previously advertised.

The project is planned to be financed by the Government of Egypt and foreign financial sources, inter alia the World Bank Group. A loan has been applied for from the World Bank and it is intended that proceeds from this loan will be applied for payments of eligible parts of the electrical and mechanical works subject to the conditions of such loan, in which case tendering will be restricted to companies from member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland.

Tender documents will be available from 15 February 1980. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate before or on 15 April 1980. It is scheduled that the first turbo-generating unit shall be commissioned in September 1982; the remaining three units will follow at intervals of three months. Companies intending to tender are required to register their interest with the Consulting Engineer—SWECO, Linneton 2, P.O. Box 5028, S-102 41 Stockholm, Sweden; telex 17367 SWECO S—will against payment to SWECO of US\$500 for each contract receive a set of four copies of the respective tender documents.

QATTARA PROJECT AUTHORITY, 18 Hoda Sharawy Street, Bab El Louk, CAIRO (Egypt). Telex 92 694 QTARA UN.

There must be a lesson for us all in the Automobile Association's revelation, in a press release launching their Campaigning and Caravaning guide published today, that their Chief Hotels Inspector, Geoffrey Lerway, is "himself a keen tent and caravaner".

Ross Davies

Business Diary: Cost-infective • PO's stamp of disapproval?

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Transparent Paper is starting to recover

By Richard Allen

Transparent Paper, the Lancashire-based packaging group, has recovered some of the ground it lost last year with a 30 per cent increase to £406,000 in the six months to September 29.

However, this is still some way below the previous year's interim total of £510,000 and the group says that its margins continue to be under heavy pressure.

The board says that under present circumstances any forecast for the next six months is exceedingly difficult, but it warns that the prospects for maintained profit "cannot be regarded as favourable".

The interim dividend has been raised fractionally at the net level, but this still leaves the gross payment almost a point down at 2.8p.

Transparent Paper, which specialises in film packaging for the confectionery, biscuit, tobacco, bakery and snack food trades, saw profits tumble almost a quarter to £1.15m in its last full-year.

Seagram in £17m bid for Geo Sandeman

By Michael Prest

Seagram, the Canadian drinks group with world-wide interests, has big £17m for Geo G. Sandeman & Son, the well known United Kingdom whisky and port firm. The deal has been anticipated for two weeks, but the shares still leapt 61p to 146p when the terms were revealed.

The offer is 150p cash for all the ordinary shares. Sandeman's directors, including two members of the family, Mr T. W. Sandeman, the chairman, and Mr D. P. Sandeman, the deputy chairman, are recommending the offer to shareholders.

Total stakes held by Hiram Walker of Scotland, Distford Holdings, who are both accepting the bid, and the family holdings account for 42.5 per cent of the equity. The bid is therefore almost wrapped up.

The bid marks Seagram's first significant venture into port and sherry. The Canadian company has extensive interests in 26 countries. With sales last year of £2.55m, Seagram is the world's biggest drinks company. In recent years it has also expanded into the exploration and production of oil and natural gas.

Sandeman sells port and sherry in over 100 countries, and has property in the Jerez district of Spain and in Portugal. Profits in the year to the end of 1978 were £1.8m, and in the half year to June 30, they were £853,000, about double those for the same period of 1978. Sales in that year were £15.3m. The company's brand name is especially strong in Europe.

Seagram says it does not intend substantially to alter Sandeman's business, except to spend more on marketing and promotion.



Mr Timothy Sandeman, chairman of George G. Sandeman & Sons.

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Stock markets

Attempt to move upward but few actual buye

City men were unsure yesterday whether the series of United States prime rate cuts from 15 1/2 per cent to 15 1/4 per cent led by Chase Manhattan would either persist or help interest rates fall here. Nor were they ready to take a firm decision about Layland where T and Robinson, the sacked conveyor was followed by the launching of what seemed to be a face saving inquiry.

GI edged prices were warily marked up, but they soon encountered a barrier in the shape of the new £1,000 of Treasury stock 1998-2001 to be issued at 95 1/2 and yield 14.50.

Institutional clients of Henry Cooke, Lumsden, lunched yesterday with top men from Myson, the heating equipment maker. The engineering strike has spoilt earlier market hopes of the group making nearly £3m this year (to December), against £1.6m the year before, but at least £2.25m still looks achievable. The shares hardened 1p to 50p. The 1978-79 "high" was 93 1/2.

per cent flat. Lins close today. Despite yesterday's better tone, subscriptions are unlikely to be plentiful.

In late dealings the tone became firmer for further choice on thoughts about the Leyland safety to work. Longs were up to £1 better, while shorts were commonly 3/16 to 1/2 better.

Leading shares were marked up in sympathy, but few operators were actually prepared to buy despite eagerness to discern signs of the usual Christmas rally. Technically, of course, the market is ready for such a recovery, but yesterday's movements were little more than

jobbers' marking prices up rather than down.

The FT index was as much as 6.4 up at 10 am, it managed to hold on to most of this gain throughout the day and at the close the index was still 5.4 ahead at 422.5.

Modest gains were experienced by most blue chip stocks, but dealers reported that business remained pitifully thin. Glaxo rose 7p to 403p and ICI and BAT's both improved 4p to 356p and 250p. Fisons gained 3p to 232p while Unilever and Bechtel both increased 2p to 456p and 121p. Courtlands remained unchanged at 80p.

Shares of George G. Sandeman leapt 61p to 146p following the £17m bid from Seagrams, up 75p to £17 1/2. Meanwhile, Hammerhead "A" slid 35p to 64 1/2p after news of its £35.6m rights issue to finance the takeover of Reunion Properties from Jardine Matheson. Elsewhere on the bid front EMI dipped 2p to 133p while Thorn rose by the same amount to 304p. GEC were 5p firmer at 334p but Avery's were unchanged at 261p.

Breweries were a firm sector after the disappointing interim figures from Allied Breweries which sent the shares sliding 1p to 78p after touching 80p before the results were announced. Bass Charrington and Grand Met put on 5p to 205p and 127p and Whitbread was 4p stronger at 131p. Distillers advanced 3p to 217p.

Among companies reporting John Carr (Doncaster) rose 6p to 52p and Tecumseh increased 31p to 77p. Peak Investment remained unchanged at 7p after its trading statement but good interim figures pushed WGI 3p to 98p.

J. E. Penner improved a further 6p to 105p and Dawson, International firmed a further 1p to 87p following statements earlier in the week.

In Engineering, B. Elliot were wanted ahead of figures today and rose 6p to 198p. Lucas recovered 4p to 208p following Monday's annual report while Burnett & Hallamshire jumped 20p to 480p in answer to recent interim figures.

Oils continued to be dominated by the recent breakdown of talks between Oil Exploration and the mystery bidder with Oil Exploration sliding 44p to 646p. Merger-partner Lamsco also continued its downward trek finishing 25p lower at 340p. North Sea shares were mixed with Tricentral 3p lower at 280p, National Carbonising 6p off at 116p, while International Thomson gained 10p to 384p, Cavendish 5p to 148p and Imperial Continental Gas 3p firmer at 613p.

Among the major oils, BP advanced 2p to 380p ahead of tomorrow's third quarter figures while the new increased 1p to 172p. Shell were unchanged at 350p, Ultramar moved ahead to 400p.

In electricals, Muirhead jumped 9p to 267p on reports

that Tyco Corporation had increased its stake to 12.1 per cent. However, the Muirhead chairman was at pains to discount a takeover, and said that Tyco was more likely to increase the stake to 20 per cent.

Doubling & Mills is in the engineering sector, but it concerns machinery rather than making it. This is one reason why the group is continuing to progress in the interim year to June 30 next. Profits could easily rise from £2m to nearly £2.5m if the group goes on as it has started. The shares are 341p.

In order to consolidate the company's earnings, Rascal, with figures due, soon climbed 8p to 227p but a weak market sent shares of Henry Wigfall tumbling 10p to 190p. Cableform gained 2p to 77p, on further rumour that Tricentral was interested in a takeover while Beret proved to be a firm spot rising 3p to 82p.

GUS "A" were a firm spot

in stores rising 6p to 338p the ordinary rose 5p to 64p after news that it is to sell its Harvey & Store. Boots were 3p firmer and House of Fraser in 2p to 115p.

Discount Houses' recovery following the reports of late, while Harvey & Ross 23p hit 293p and Clive Discol better at 63p. Alexandre count put on 2p to 140p. Although Gillet Bros' penny lighter at 189p, four clearing banks were firmer with Nationalminster 3p higher at Barclays 8p stronger at Midland and Lloyds, putting on 4p to 325p.

Equity turnover on No 26 was £71.930m (11.2 gains). Active stocks yes according to the Exchange graph, were Lamsco, Oil Exploration, Tricentral, BP Newmar, BAT, Beret, Rascal, Lloyds Bank, Shell Rascal & Spencer, ICI, EMI, Melita and Con Gold.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings per share	Div. pence	Pay date	Ys
Adair Brew (I)	1,109(1,098)	58.6(70.3)	—	—	—	54/4
J. Carr (Don) (P)	19.9(18.3)	3.2(2.6)	7.46(8.56)	1.2(1.2)	15/1	1.86
Hield Bros (I)	1.62(1.75)	0.26(0.35)	—	—	—	0.0
Booth Bros (P)	2.52(2.3)	0.18(0.3)	46.5(51.4)	11.25(12.5)	—	51.25
Leeds & D. Dyer (P)	7.96(8.32)	1.02(1.1)	12.3(13.1)	2.1(2.1)	—	2.8(1)
Len & Lennox Inv (I)	—	0.16(0.11)	1.42(0.9)	0.55(0.45)	18/1	—
Moorgate Merc (I)	3.51(3.94)	0.24(0.15)	—	—	—	—
Peak Inv (P)	1.68(1.24)	0.26(0.04)	2.33(0.28)	—	—	—
Samuelson Film (P)	9.95(8.03)	0.82(0.53)	22.3(18.4)	5.77(5.39)	2/4	8.77(8)
Tecumelt (I)	26.16(18.9)	2.17(2.0)	—	1.52(1.38)	—	1.4
Transcontinental Paper (I)	15.3(12.5)	0.44(0.3)	2.82(1.99)	1.96(1.88)	4/1	—
"The Times" Vux (I)	3.06(2.79)	0.19(0.1)	—	0.3(0.22)	11/1	—
B. Kelvin Watson (I)	2.41(2.08)	0.31(0.25)	—	1.2(1.21)	25/1	—
WGI (I)	22.72(18.67)	1.02(0.97)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on basis of 10p per share. Elsewhere in Business News (d) are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are pre-tax and earnings are net. a Profits after tax; b Dividends are gross; c Net revenue; d Fore year; e Loss; f Profit.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT

for the six months ended September 30, 1979

The following are the unaudited financial results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for the six months ended September 30, 1979, together with figures for the six months ended September 30, 1978 and the year ended March 31, 1979.

	Six months ended 30.9.79	Six months ended 30.9.78	Year ended 31.3.79
Group profit before taxation	148.3	112.7	265.0
Taxation	12.3	9.4	16.9
Group profit after taxation	136.1	103.3	248.1
Outside shareholders' interest	13.6	14.1	42.7
Preferred stock and preference dividends	2.2	1.2	3.4
	15.8	15.3	46.1
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	120.3	88.0	202.0
Ordinary dividends	45.0	31.2	103.0
Retained profit (Note 1)	75.3	56.8	99.0
Number of shares in issue at end of respective periods	224 591 979	223 031 401	223 978 377
Earnings per ordinary share (Note 1) cents	53.6	39.5	90.2
Dividends per ordinary share-cents	20.0	14.0	46.1
Final			32.0

Notes:

- An amount of R6.9 million was charged against the retained profits for the year ended March 31, 1979 as an extraordinary item.
- Further issues of shares between September 30, 1979, and November 27, 1979, being the date of declaration of ordinary dividend No. 87, resulted in a total of 224 994 055 shares qualifying for payment of the dividend.
- It should not be assumed that the results for the first half of the year are necessarily proportionate to the results for the year ending March 31, 1980 for the following reasons:
 - Investment income does not accrue evenly throughout the year.
 - The realisation of investments fluctuates in accordance with policy decisions and market conditions.
 - Certain costs, particularly those incurred on prospecting, vary materially from time to time.
 - No provisions for the depreciation of investments and against loans have been included in the results to September 30 as they are considered only at each financial year-end.
- Particulars of the Group's listed general investments are as follows:

	At 30.9.79	At 30.9.78	At 31.3.79
Market value	R Millions 4 065.9	R Millions 2 677.8	R Millions 3 011.4
Book cost	752.1	753.7	747.5
Appreciation	3 313.8	1 924.1	2 263.9
Outside shareholders' share thereof	410.3	332.9	370.9
	2 903.5	1 591.2	1 933.0

For and on behalf of the board

E. F. OPPENHEIMER
G. W. H. RELLY

DIVIDEND NO. 87 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

An Interim dividend of 20 cents a share in respect of the year ending March 31, 1980 has been declared payable on January 18, 1980, to ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the Corporation at close of business on December 14, 1979, and to persons presenting coupon No. 92 detached from share warrants to bearer. A notice regarding payment of this dividend to holders of share warrants to bearer will be published in the Press by the London Secretary on or about December 7, 1979.

The ordinary share transfer registers and the ordinary section of the register of members will be closed from December 15, 1979 to December 28, 1979, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and the United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about January 17, 1980. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency, equivalent on January 8, 1980, of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before December 14, 1979.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.662 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the Head and London offices of the Corporation and at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001, and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

By order of the board
J. T. GOLDFINCH
Managing Secretary

Head Office:
44 Main Street,
Johannesburg 2001

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct,
EC1P 1AJ

November 28, 1979

Leeds & District

Market confusion surrounded the year-end figures of Leeds & District Dyes & Finishes which showed a 44 per cent fall in the company's earnings per share to 1.6p from 2.9p.

Disruption of the company's activities are still being felt from the fire which destroyed Leeds & District's Scott & Rhodes subsidiary plant in Yeasdale, Leeds in 1977. As a result turnover for the year to September 30, 1979 eased somewhat from £8.02m to £7.98m.

The board says the £3.5m capital expenditure programme, which relates virtually to complete rebuilding and re-equipping of the Scott Rhodes plant is almost complete.

Imports push Hield Bros into losses at half-time

By Our Financial Staff

The result of the British clothing and textile trade by cheaper imports has contributed to the turnaround from profits into loss by men's worsted manufacturers, Hield Brothers.

The Bradford-based company has seen last year's pre-tax profits of £298,000 wiped out in the six months to September 30, 1979, and turned into a £263,000 loss.

Turnover during the period only eased fractionally from £4.76m last time to £4.62m. Chairman Mr Arthur Park attributes the company's poor performance to a world recession, the strength of sterling and cheap imports which have all combined to keep demand at a low level.

Even with seriously eroded margins, says Mr Park, output has fallen well short of productive capacity in all sections. And despite stocks being reduced by just short of 10m the results are still disappointing. Mr Park is gloomy about the present period. He says there is a faint sign of an improvement in demand for the company's traditional products but even if this is sustained, it is unlikely to have any material effect on the results for the full year.

The company is continuing its policy of keeping unit costs pared to a minimum and the board is looking into alternative ways of exploiting the management expertise.

Included in the half year accounts is a £720,000 extraordinary item which relates to the cost of reorganization within the company, as was forecast in the last chairman's statement. Mr Park points out that no credit has been taken for deferred taxation which amounts to £550,000 and now released in respect of stock held for the year 1974-5.

Options

Traded options remained undisturbed by the technical rally being staged in the rest of the market yesterday with dealers reporting business as being subdued.

Total contracts reached 423 compared with Monday's figure of 252. Yesterday the Stock Exchange, officially announced the end of dealings in British Oxygen on the options market which had been expected for quite some time. As from Thursday no new positions will be opened and the remaining series will be gradually run down. No replacement has been appointed but Beecham Glaxo, Vial, Rees, removed to be strong candidates.

WGI wins through to 49pc rise

By Our Financial Staff

Engineering group WGI continued to push ahead in the half year to September 30, 1979 despite all the problems which have beset the industry.

WGI's turnover for the half year ended September 30, 1979, was £106,000 for United Kingdom stock relief during the 1973 and 1974 financial years which are now not recoverable by the United Kingdom as a result of the 1975 Finance Act.

Chairman Mr David Brooks says the result is not only due to the group's diverse nature but also to the considerable effort made by everyone in a period of exceptionally difficult trading conditions.

Net profits are struck after a lower tax charge of £183,000 compared with £380,000 last time. The taxation charge is arrived at after deducting an exceptional tax credit of £106,000 for United Kingdom stock relief during the 1973 and 1974 financial years which are now not recoverable by the United Kingdom as a result of the 1975 Finance Act.

Group turnover during the period moved up by a little over 21 per cent from last year's £18.67m to £22.72m, which compares very favourably with the March year-end total of £36.36m. Group profit in the six months increased by only 5.6 per cent to £10.2m.

He points out that three companies acquire year. Cavendish & Co has contributed less to group than was expected at greater reorganization. While Geo Sands & Son have benefited by recent gains in the engine industry but it expects running profits by the end of the year. And the acquisition, Dowsett Foundations has exceeded expectations by a large margin.

Despite recent problems, the industry Mr Brooks says, a successful outcome the current year.

HALIFAX INTEREST RATES UP

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UP TO 11.75% NET

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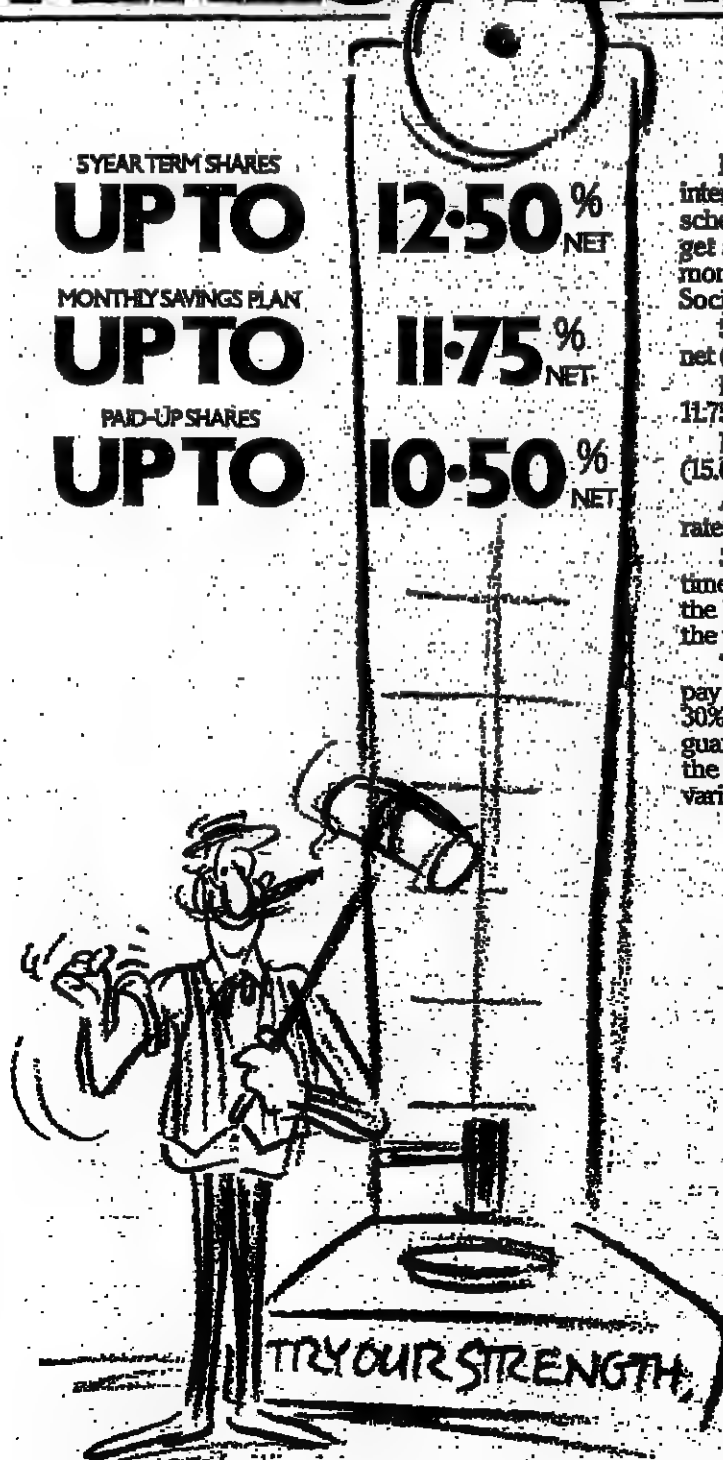
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FINANCIAL NEWS

Profit growth of Tecalemit
doubled in first half

By Ursworth
The engineering group, the first half by the strike, the rising cost of materials and increased as which slowed profit increased by 9 to £2.3m while turnover from £18.5m to £19.5m in the half year to 1979. But the share price up 3p to 77p on 10/11/79.

£180,000 on turnover of £5.8m after taking into account associated interest charges. Fogauto to be acquired last year for £1.6m.

Mr Nigel Bennett, the chairman, explained that the group's profits had also been affected by the Italian revolution. Its German company lost sales of DM2.5m in the period and there is little likelihood of recovery from Iran in the foreseeable future.

The group's combustion engineering operation was particularly hard hit by the strike although Mr Bennett believes it should recover by the end of the year. "It is sad to reflect

that without the engineering strike the momentum of increases of profits would have been maintained at or near the level achieved last year," he said.

The interim dividend has been increased from 2.14p gross to 2.23p which is half the total paid last year when the group made pre-tax profit of £4.6m. Mr Bennett stressed that influences outside the group's control made forecasting for the remainder of the year "somewhat hazardous."

"Steps have been and will continue to be taken to mitigate the adverse impact of the recession in world trade.

Sun Life's 'hard-sell'

By Margaret Stone

After 170 years of conventional existence, Sun Life Assurance is changing its spots. It has put its foot in the door and early next year will begin its apprenticeship in the hard-sell world of direct-selling of multi-linked assurance. This is a corner of the insurance industry that newer and aggressive companies such as Abbey Life and Hambro Life have made peculiarly their own.

At the beginning of this decade, both the product and the sales technique were scorned by the traditional life offices.

But since property bonds, managed funds and equity and gilt bonds have become recognized investment vehicles and sold by the big life offices, too,

it was only a matter of time before one of them decided to take on the newcomers at their own game—the hard, direct-sell.

The timing of the announcement is an example of Sun Life's soft-sell technique. It has been carefully synchronized with the 9th Annual Life Insurance Congress, the three-day jamboree for life assurance salesmen at the Wembley Conference Centre which begins today.

Based on the style of the American Million Dollar Round Table conventions, the conference in its time has been labelled the insurance industry's Sunday Night at the Palladium show. One of the regular features is the Leading Producers' Forum—for those who sell the most insurance each year.

John Carr Doncaster manages
19pc rise in tough year

By Our Financial Correspondent

John Carr (Doncaster), the joinery manufacturer, boosted profits over the year despite setbacks which included the lorry drivers' strike, dock disruption and bad weather.

On an 8.6 per cent turnover increase to £19.9m, the group made pre-tax profit of £3.2m, a rise of 19 per cent in the year to September 30, 1979.

The bulk of the improvement was shown in the second half when profits amounted to £1.8m compared with the previous year's £1.3m. Mr John Carr, chairman, explained that the

group's winter stockpiling was translated to profit and it benefited from increased investments. The group is now believed to hold £2m cash deposits, which should help to offset the financial effects of the inevitable slowdown in the building industry brought about by the increase in mortgage rates. "Some of the biggest building contractors have already started to cut back by concentrating on finishing houses, rather than starting new ones," said Mr Carr.

Local authority work which includes housing renovations and improvements has also shown signs of decreasing he added.

A final dividend of 1.7p gross has been recommended, compared with 1.1p gross last time. This makes a total of 2.65p against last year's 1.6p.

Although the group is only one month into the current year turnover is good, according to Mr Carr and he expects the group will show the same rate of profits growth as 1979, providing that competition does not become too severe. "We're expecting a 25 per cent increase in the cost of timber and it is unlikely that all of that can be passed on in price rises so margins may suffer," he pointed out.

Laughlin
arvey
ing

Bank has placed 23 of McLaughlin and used share capital at 2.67m.

uses the Northern general building co-2.67m.

under Rule 163 (2) a Thursday.

p, which is involved in industrial and port building in India, London and y, has forecast a fit of £850,000 for ending December 31, represents a fully do of 6.5.

Intends to recom- dividend of 3.93p payment next May, hat in a full year, har level of profit y would increase l to 6.6p gross.

pective estimated and yield at the e amounts to 10

amount to 99p a goodwill and incor- perty revaluations in June 1979.

n's brokers are Myers.

LEIGH INTERESTS
The fall in the numbers of tourists during the summer slowed growth for Wheeler's Restaurants and helped slash profits by more than 50 per cent. Sales for the half year rose from £3.06m to £3.13m while profits fell to £229,000 against £493,000 during the six months to September 30, 1979.

WELLS HOLDINGS
The move to Arlesey is completed. Wells will be kept well set up for expansion into the 1980's, reports Mr L. S. Landin, the chairman, in his annual statement. "Both new and established products from better equipped factories and careful forward planning will, I feel sure, produce increased success."

PEAK INVESTMENTS
In the 12 months to May 31, pre-tax profit rose from £46,000 to £207,000. Turnover was re-calculated from £3.24m to £4.6m. Once again, there is no ordinary dividend. Operation of Peak Trainers offshoot has been moved to more suitable premises, with a substantial lowering of overheads. Board believes group will return to profitable trading in the second half of the current half-year.

MANGANESE BRONZE
The group has 225,000 shares in 1977-78, M. J. Gleeson (Chairman), reports Mr D. J. Moore, the chairman, in his annual report. "The coming winter may have some effect on businesses in store and there can be no confidence that the first half-year will show any better result than last year's setback."

YEARLING BONDS
Local authority bonds this week carry a coupon of 10.125 per cent (equal to the price of January, 1974). Issue price is 100. Rate last week was 10.25 per cent at 100.

G. R. HOLDINGS
Chairman reports in his annual statement that whatever the outcome the future was being the board can derive reassurance from the company's strong liquidity position.

WHEELER'S
The fall in the numbers of tourists during the summer slowed growth for Wheeler's Restaurants and helped slash profits by more than 50 per cent. Sales for the half year rose from £3.06m to £3.13m while profits fell to £229,000 against £493,000 during the six months to September 30, 1979.

R. KELVIN WATSON
Turnover for half-year to September 30, £2.41m (£2.08m). Trading profit, £312,000 (£251,000). Board confident full-year profits will show an increase.

EVERWOOD FUEL
Evenwood Fuel's offer for British Benzol and Coal Distillation accepted for 75 per cent ordinary and deferred ordinary shares.

M. J. GLEESON
After the hefty drop in profits in 1977-78, M. J. Gleeson (Chairman), reports Mr D. J. Moore, the chairman, in his annual report. "The coming winter may have some effect on businesses in store and there can be no confidence that the first half-year will show any better result than last year's setback."

SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST
Referring to dividend of 3.5p for year to October 31 last, board states that the declaration of part of the dividend as a special interim dividend was not intended to imply that part was non-recurring.

HONGKONG TIN
Turnover for year to Sept 30, £2.25m (£2.01m). Profit, after tax, £188,000 (£207,000). Total gross dividend, £1.25p (12.5p).

SORRANIE (HLDGS)
Board says that an offer has been received for one of the properties charged under the trust deed and a sale is now imminent. According to board has decided to increase the repayment terms of the outstanding £30,953 nominal of 61 per cent debenture stock 1983/84 from £26 to £100 for every £100 nominal.

LONDON & LENNOX
Net revenue available for shareholders of London & Lennox Investment Trust for half-year to Sept 30, £168,000 (£112,000). Net asset value per 25p share at Sept 30, 78.3p (77.7p at March 31 last).

MORGAN GRIFFELL
Morgan Griffell has opened a branch office in Edinburgh. The branch will provide a merchant banking service for companies and in addition will operate a full sterling money dealing operation.

BANK & COMMERCIAL HLDGS
Britannia Arrow Holdings has acquired interest in 255,000 shares (7.47 per cent).

BRITANNIA ARROW
Britannia Assurance is interested in 50,000 shares (10 per cent).

MOORGATE MERCANTILE
Turnover for half-year to Sept 30 up from £1.94m to £3.33m and pre-tax profit from £134,000 to £201,000. No tax (same).

MURKHEAD
CIT Corp, subsidiary of Tyco Laboratories, has acquired a further 130,000 ordinary shares in Murkhead, making a total of 1,011,000 shares (12.1 per cent).

'THE TIMES' VENER
Sales for half-year to June 30, £181,000 (£179,000). Pre-tax profit, £181,000 (£179,000).

MENGER CLARKE
Proposed merger between Corron and Black is a substantial minority holding in Menger Holdings is not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

Samuelson Film Service goes into property

Trading difficulties in the film industry have resulted in Samuelson Film Service's decision to move its assets into property to secure its long term future.

The company, which specialises in hiring out film equipment, increased taxable profits in the year to March 31, 1979, by 55 per cent from £532,000 to £829,000. Turnover during the 12 months moved ahead by nearly £1m to £9.55m against £8.03m last time.

But the company's move into property, it now owns three freeholds in north west London. It is likely to have an adverse effect on profits in the current year, says chairman Mr David Samuelson in his annual review. But the board feels there is no alternative if the company is to maintain its place in its chosen field.

Samuelson's properties cover around 160,000 sq ft with enough potential development land to increase that total by a further 50 per cent.

Profits, says Mr Samuelson, will come under great pressure during the current year. The company is being hard pressed on servicing loans relating to its Cricklewood, London, production village and the acquisition of its other property interests.

HTV counts the cost at strike
HTV Group, the Harlech television operators, estimate that they lost around £5m worth of advertising revenue during the

recent 11-week ITV shutdown. Managing director, Mr Ron Wordley, said yesterday that the group expected to recover around £2m of that. Last week the group revealed pre-tax profits up 27 per cent to £4.1m in the year to July 31. The group's annual report published today shows that net assets have risen to £84 representing 81.3p a share.

Reduced loss at ID & S Rivlin
Clothing and textile group I. D. & S. Rivlin Holdings has trimmed back last year's pre-tax loss of £435,000 to £53,000 for the year to April 30, 1979. Turnover for the period was £6.03m compared with £10.59m, but this included a £3.09m contribution from discontinued companies. The board is confident that current reorganisation plans will put the group on a more profitable footing, and it expects Rivlin to move back into the black—at least by the year ending April 1981, if not in the current year.

TDC backs computer software company
Technical Development Capital (TDC) has provided a financial package to a London-based computer software company, Software Implementation (SIL).

The TDC facility will provide the company with additional working capital. Recently SIL's management purchased

control of the company from its former owners, the VLI Group. Incorporated in 1972, Software Implementation offers a range of Consultancy Services, "turn-key" projects—many based upon Data-General and Hewlett Packard, also two SIL-constructed software products—"Silbus" (designed primarily for wholesalers and retailers) and "Silos" intended for the domestic oil distribution market.

SIL are also sole UK Agents for Software Module Marketing Inc. of Sacramento, California, for their extensive range of advanced disk management and integrity software products.

The company has in recent weeks sold systems based on three Hewlett-Packard and two Data-General machines with a total value of £350,000. SIL's Managing Director, Mr Alan Southam, said: "We are facing an accelerated growth rate—turnover next year is expected to exceed £1.2m. I am very optimistic about the future."

Losses growing at J E Sanger
Losses for meat traders J. E. Sanger continued to stack up as the year to June 30, 1979, was the worst in the group's history. Pre-tax losses came out at £867,000 compared with £726,000 for the previous 15 months while turnover in the period at £2.08m equates to roughly the same as the £102.83m last time.

Attributable losses are £693,000 struck after an extra-

ordinary credit of £175,000 compared with a loss in the previous period of £548,000. Involvement in retailing is blamed by the board as the major contributing factor to the poor group results but this division has now been sold. Although the board adds that meat trading during the year remained profitable.

Refit cuts profits at Parkland Textile
Profits were sharply reduced in the first half, as the Yorkshire-based worsted spinner and manufacturer installed new equipment.

Turnover rose by 18 per cent to £17.7m while pre-tax profit dropped back from £866,000 to £551,000 in the half year to August 31, 1979. Last year the group made £2.5m profit.

Mr John Hanson, the former chairman, said earlier this year that the group's worsted trade had been particularly difficult and was likely to continue to be so. In addition to the problem of imports from low-labour cost countries, Parkland now had to face imports from the EEC. As a result a £1.4m investment programme would be directed at improving worsted manufacturing productivity which would impair profitability for the next year.

An interim dividend of 2.3p gross has been declared compared with 2.2p last year. An additional payment of 0.1p for 1979 has been made.

outlook good; demand rises

comes of an end to which for three d Inco's majority-er in Guatemala, it ough the nickel gve Inco its first several years.

es Schade, senior t of Inco, says that a stocks were 87 ds at the end of e level considered

US
US part of Sir Smith's business making a \$28m bid for House-mermarket group. Sir James said the takeover will geographical spread subsidiary, Grand East Coast super-

d Petroleum
18s at Occidental reached \$375m. the first nine a current financial and Hammer, the chairman, expects ags for the whole

ors have agreed to usual dividend by \$1.50. The last s more than two

mmers says the new ill increase the shareholders while r the company's he dividend will e keep it in line with

Electric
27.—Tokyo Elec- Co forecasts a und special items ,000m yen for the next March. This with profits of n last year, the deficit will change in the rate of oil ses to be fixed at eting next month. any will cut its 30 yen from 50 yen

er share were 95 yen from 42.7 company attributed ll in its profit to a fuel cost following port prices and a ge loss. Sales of se 3.5 per cent to 4h from a year ng a recovery in economy and the ans to raise its y about 50 per cent April, subject to y the Japanese —Reuter.

to be below normal. Part of the reason was the prolonged Sud-ury, Ontario, strike, but increased demand is also important.

World nickel consumption is seen as rising by 30 per cent this year to 1,320m pounds. Supply will be about 1,120m pounds. The long term growth rate in nickel consumption is estimated at 8 per cent a year.

The agreement relates to the exploration and possible development of 236 mineral claims considered prospective for diamonds in the Sylvania Dome areas of Western Australia.

Under the terms of the agreement, Dampier has the right to a 51 per cent interest in the prospects by carrying out evaluation programmes as sole contributor, and after earning a 51 per cent interest, Dampier has the further right to increase its interest up to 60 per cent by continuing as sole contributor to further evaluation programmes.

International

Ford car sales down
Dearborn, Mich.—Ford Motor Co's car sales for the November 11 to 20 period were down 15.5 per cent to 51,462 from 60,902 a year earlier. Truck sales for the period were 15.7 per cent lower at 27,579. Ford said for the year to date, car sales were down 16.4 per cent to 1.95m from 2.33m and truck sales 15.6 per cent down at 1.04m.—Reuter.

Dainichi-Nippon
\$21.5m contract to renovate and expand Jordan's telephone network and provide increased tele facilities has been won by Dainichi-Nippon Cables of Tokyo.

Under the contract all overhead telephone lines will go underground to meet higher standards of quality and to reduce the fault rate.

The contract will be financed by a loan from Japan's export import bank at eight per cent over eight years including a three-year grace period.—Reuter.

Japanese finance
Foreign investments in Japanese Gansaki trading led to a net outflow of \$774.18m in October compared with an outflow of 736.57m in September, the finance ministry said.

The outflow reflected a wider interest rate gap between both United States and Eurodollar rates and Japanese rates, together with the recent yen depreciation against the United States dollar.

The outflow caused a dollar shortage in the Japanese exchange market, helping to depress the Japanese currency, they noted.—Reuter.

Inco's case against nickel trading on the London Metal Exchange has been reinforced, Mr. Schade's view, by the experience of costs associated with futures being higher than direct purchases from the producers.

Mr Schade said: "The main beneficiaries to date are the ring-dealing members of the LME for whom nickel trading has generated commissions."

Telbunken will set up an industrial group to develop, market and put into operation satellites for television transmission.

Work will be shared equally between the French and German companies, except that on pre-operational satellites which will be handled 54 per cent by the German companies and 46 per cent by the French.

The structure of the group, which will be the largest of its sort in Europe, will be set up early next year, although it will start operating on intercom- mercial markets immediately, Thomson-CSF added, giving no financial details.—Reuter.

Bayer AG 43pc
Bayer AG expects a slight increase in volume sales next year and a turnover rise of between 5 and 6 per cent, according to management chairman, Herr Herbert Gruene-wald.

Bayer world group announced a 43.5 per cent rise in pre-tax profits for the first nine months 1979, to DM1,70m (£207.1m), but this positive development is only a step towards normalisation of earnings, he told a press conference.

The basis for a dividend has improved, after payment of DM6 for 1978, but the company needs to strengthen its reserves owing to the limited possibilities for such action in recent years.

Herr Gruenewald said that the nine-month earnings figures do not represent a profit explosion, and noted that income around these levels is necessary to enable financing of the growing projects facing the company.

Nestlé confident
Nestlé expects net profits to be around \$200m francs in 1979 compared with 730m in 1978, managing director, Arthur Fueter said.

He forecasts group sales of between 21,000m and 22,000m francs compared with 19,540m in 1978. However, he told a press conference these estimates were only approximate, and could be affected by exchange rate developments.

Group 1979 turnover was 17,700m francs up to the end of October compared with 16,700m in the same period last year. Turnover increased in volume by about 5 per cent during this period, with all important products showing increased sales. The performance in the first 10 months is "satisfactory."

The improved performance up to the end of October is attributed partly to less abrupt depreciation of currencies against the Swiss franc than a year ago.

Lucas 1979

"Over two-thirds of our business now arises overseas."

Sir Bernard Scott, Chairman

- * Direct exports from the United Kingdom £191m.
- * Indirect exports from the United Kingdom £205m.
- * Sales by overseas subsidiary companies £327m.
- * Lucas share of overseas associated companies' sales £108m.

1979 results

	1979 £ million	1978 £ million
Sales	1071.7	971.2
Profit before tax	70.7	73.1
Profit attributable to shareholders	51.0	56.2
Shareholders' funds	450.2	420.2
	Pence per ordinary share	Pence per ordinary share
Net assets	498	465
Earnings	54	60
Dividends:		
Interim	2.5674	2.3340
Final	8.4326	6.8449
Total	11.0000	9.1789

If you would like the full picture....

... send for a copy of the Annual Review entitled 'Lucas 1979' together with the formal 1979 Annual Report and Accounts.

The Registrar,
Lucas Industries Limited,
Great King Street,
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Lucas



Residential property



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For sale by Private Treaty. Apply Joint Agents: Drewett, Watson and Barton, 22 Market Place, Newbury, Berks. Tel. (0635) 46800.

And Jackson-Stops & Staff, 24 Curzon Street, London W1 7FH. Tel. 01-499 6291.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Newport Pagnell 5 miles. M1 Motorway 6 miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE 18th CENTURY STONE AND THATCHED COTTAGE SITUATED ON THE EDGE OF A RESIDENTIAL VILLAGE.

Half-acre plot, sitting room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, single garage with party room attached. Oil-fired central heating.

Landscaped garden of about 1 acre.

For sale by Private Treaty. 265,000.

Apply: 20 Bridge Street, Northampton NN1 1NR. Tel. (0604) 32991.

ACKSON JACKSON

ENGLISH-NEAR ROMNEY

Inviting detached country cottage sitting on ground 1/2 mature garden with about 1000 sq. ft. of lawn, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, study, small bathroom, garage, and a large garden.

SH. Inviting pair of early 17th century cottages, one of stone and one of brick, both with 1000 sq. ft. of lawn, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, study, small bathroom, garage, and a large garden.

THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY, LYMINGTON. Tel. (0939) 76295.

& SUBURBAN

KENSINGTON, W8

Newly converted town house with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, well-appointed kitchen and a terrace. Gas-fired c.i.e. central heating. Tel. 01-584 8517.

For details and appointment to view.

CPK Construction Limited.

INSTANT LUXURY IN SOUTHFIELDS SW19

New 3-bed, 2-bath, 2-reception room, well-appointed kitchen and a terrace. Gas-fired c.i.e. central heating. Tel. 01-584 8517.

For details and appointment to view.

CPK Construction Limited.

ICO SW1

Very close to the city, excellent value, in new-build, 3-bed, 2-bath, 2-reception room, well-appointed kitchen and a terrace. Gas-fired c.i.e. central heating. Tel. 01-584 8517.

For details and appointment to view.

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Properties \$4600

USE in south London, 3-bed, 2-bath, 2-reception room, well-appointed kitchen and a terrace. Gas-fired c.i.e. central heating. Tel. 01-584 8517.

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LEGAL SECRETARY

Young busy firm General Practice requires legal secretary to work in legal friendly office. General litigation work. London vouchers. Please Miss Parks 414 7771.

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(International Finance Industry) £25,000-£30,000 p.a. neg. with experience and typing required for Monday Office. As one of the most exciting and varied in the industry, this position also carries the benefits of 5 holidays in year and a pension scheme. Please contact M. J. Personnel, 839 1838.

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A smart, fashionable young Secretary is offered the opportunity of a lifetime. Join this famous fashion group at P.A. in a young busy Executive, Superb discounts on clothes and accessories. Please contact M. J. Personnel, 839 1838.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

Christmas office leave call this month, explore a wide choice of career openings in the professions, the arts, social welfare and commerce. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, WC2R 0EJ, (also open 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.).

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Audio Sec. to Marketing Manager. Plenty of work, lots of typing. Also to assist publicity manager who gives plenty of scope to learn about publishing. Advertising and book selling essential. £4,250 p.a. plus Maryon Perry Medical Publications Ltd. 636 4623.

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SECRETARIAL AND LANGUAGE COLLEGE. Resident and Day Students. 2 ARKWAY ROAD, LONDON W15 6AD. Telephone: 01-435 5851.

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55 PARK LANE, W1

FURNISHED quality apartments in established block. 1/2/3/5 beds, 1/2/3 baths, 1/2 reception, and kitchen. 24 hour porterage, CH & HW loc. from £125 per week. HOLIDAY LETS available from £40 per day.

REGENTS PARK, NW1

Bright, modern FURNISHED flat. Comprising 3 beds, 1 recep., cloakroom, kitchen and bathroom. Pleasant and spacious, CH, £125 per week.

Our furnished letting department offer a comprehensive service for the discerning applicant.

Hampton & Sons

6 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. Tel: 25341

PROPERTY UNDER £20,000

HIGHGATE, N.6

Two-bedroomed, purpose-built flat. Large reception, full kitchen, modern bathroom, part central heating, property views across park, situated close to Regent's Park. Tel. 01-584 8517.

West Kensington

Two unconverted flats, private house. Basement £20,000, garden flat £25,000, or as one house.

LONDON & SUBURBAN

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WEST NORWOOD, SOUTHWICK. 3 yr old terraced town house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, well-appointed kitchen and a terrace. Gas-fired c.i.e. central heating. Tel. 01-584 8517.

For details and appointment to view.

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BLACKHEATH, S.E.3

Victorian house, with 1000 sq. ft. of lawn, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, study, small bathroom, garage, and a large garden.

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Half-acre plot, sitting room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, single garage with party room attached. Oil-fired central heating.

Landscaped garden of about 1 acre.

For sale by Private Treaty. 265,000.

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DRUCE

CLOSE MARBLE ARCH, £25,000. Very attractive patio flat in good quality conversion, close to Oxford St. and Hyde Park. Reception, bed, kit., bath, room, private patio. Loc. 15 yrs. Low outgoings. To incl. c.c. (485 1252).

JOHN'S WOOD, £35,500. Urgent sale required for bargain price. 3rd floor flat in popular block close to Regent's Park. Recep., 2 good beds, kit., bath, L.S. 55 yrs. CH. CRW. Lfr. Porter. (485 1252).

DEATON GARDENS, £20,000. Newly modernised flat in well known maisonette block. 4 beds, split-level recep., kit., 2 baths, c.k. Long lease 99 yrs. incl. c.c. & furniture. (581 3771).

EMBANKMENT GARAGE, £22,500. A most attractive 4th floor flat of charming character in this excellent location. 3 beds, 2 recep., kit./bath, 2 baths (1 en suite), all amenities. (581 3771).

SLOANE STREET, S.W.1, £25,000. Superb 1st floor flat in this well known 1/2 block. Harrods only 2 minutes away. 1 recep., 2 beds, kit., bath, To include c.c./l.f. (581 3771).

CLOSE QUEENSWAY, W.2, £25,000. Very bright 6th floor flat with excellent outlook in this well known maisonette block close to shops and transport. Din. hall, recep., 2 beds, kit., bath. Good condition. Loc. 91 yrs. CH. CRW. Lfr. Porter. To incl. c.c. (485 1252).

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PERSONAL CHOICE



ard and Grant Ashley-Warlock in 'An Affinity' (BBC 2, 9.00)

d to use the expression "all-star cast" about profile of Nancy Astor, but truth will out. And, lucky for Mr. Griggs that so many distinguished knew, loved or disliked the social reformer and first wife still alive and able to commit her thoughts to the camera in this, the centenary year of her birth. ten to anecdotes from Lord Shovel, Oswald Mosley, the Claud Cockburn (Lady Astor once spat at him of Commons, but missed), Baroness Ward, Joyce Astor's niece), the three Astor sons, Lady Astor's trade-union councillor ("as a politician, she was a mummy"). The Astor family film archives have been plundered to produce some visual images which, markable way, illustrate what Lady Astor's detractors have to say about her (BBC 2, 9.55).

edition of Mastermind (BBC 1, 8.00) is the first means that specialists in one subject in the ave now to change horses in mid-stream. For helicopter pilot who previously excelled with his "The First World War, now sets himself up as an lion. Similarly, the Edinburgh student who me up with an alarming amount of correct about the history of the Byzantine empire, tonight f as a repository of facts about the works of Evelyn our of tonight's semi-finalists are men. Only one on her way through. Her ordeal can be seen on

Theatre (Radio 4, 3.15) presents Dennis Potter's rich explores the relationship between Lewis (les Dodgson) and the 10-year-old girl he was later Wonderland. It is not a new Potter. It started life a play, screened in the mid-1960s, and today's an adaptation of that TV play by Derek Hodinott, cuts it. George Baker who played Dodgson on ys him on radio, too, and Heather Bell is Alice.

day for radio, there is also Eric Morecambe, nd doubtless in cracking form, in Woman's Hour), and a major debate on psychoanalysis— modify mood and behaviour—in Surgery on the 3, 7.30). Distinguished names will argue the case: ist.

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, colleges.
9.08 Engineering (continuing 10.05).
9.15 Maths: 9.55 Let's Go: 10.12 Words and Pictures: 10.30 English (Pough and the Stars: 3): 11.02 Everyday Maths: 11.40 Desi Debate: 12.05 Tele-France. All repeats. Close down at 12.30.
12.45 News and weather.
1.00 People: 10.05 Pam Ayres, the poet, turns cook and prepares some Cotswold fandangos.
1.15 Over the Moon: for young children.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: 2.01 Watch (Nativity: 2): 2.18 History (Stratford: 2.40 A Good Read. All repeats. Close down at 3.00.
3.25 Della Smith's Cookery Course: the correct way to cook vegetables.
3.55 Play School: the story is The Oxen of Leam.
4.20 Rude and Diddle: cartoon. Woo for Two (C).
4.25 Jackanory: Peter Barkworth reads more from Abe's Island, the tale of a mouse.

BBC 2

10.20 Gumbo: for Asian women. Close down at 10.45.
11.00 Play School—same as BBC1.
1.55 Close down at 11.25.
2.40 Stan and Ollie: chimney sweeps, investigate an elixir of youth.
3.00 Adventure at Sea: repeat of part 1 of the story of Tigris—the Sumerian voyage of Teri Heyerdahl.
3.50 Mr. Swan's Electric Light: dramatized documentary about Joseph Swan of Sunderland, inventor of the incandescent electric light bulb. Already seen on the North-East. Alan Meadows plays Swan.

THAMES

9.30 am For schools: 9.30 Facts for Life (new babies). 9.52 My World.
10.10 How We Used to Live: 10.35 French (in place). 11.04 Shop. Look. Listen (mixed farming).
11.16 Finding Out: 11.33 English programme.
12.00 Coppel Castle: puppet series for children.
12.10 pm Rainbow: songs and stories for the very young.
12.30 Farmhouse Kitchen: how to prepare fresh fruit salad, stuffed mushrooms, winter salads.
1.00 News: with Peter Sissons. Including FT share price index.
1.30 Thames News: with Robin Houston.
1.30 Archibair Theatre: penultimate episode of the thriller Quiet as a Nun: Has little Tessa Justin really run away?
2.00 After Noon Film: includes Jaye's film on street attacks on women. Also, an interview with film actor Paul Mason.
2.45 General Hospital: fictional series. Today: a wedding day is announced.
3.45 Bobson's Choice: Derek Hobson's interview programme.
4.15 Kidsworld: Young people present a programme that is specially aimed at young viewers.
4.45 Fantasy for Young Musicians: fourth week of the competition. Five groups today, including a Trio 210.
5.15 The Franchise: American series about a doctor and his doctor son. With Danny Thomas.

4.40 Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle: cartoon (C).
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.05 The Enchanted Castle: part of E. Nesbit's story for children. Today, a magic journey.
5.40 News: with Angela Rippon.
5.55 Nationwide: stories behind the headlines.
6.45 Angela: serial about hospital nurses up to their necks in personal problems.
7.10 Star Trek: yet another showing of an episode in this American space series. Mechanical—in every respect.
8.00 Mastermind: the first semi-final (see Personal Choice).
8.30 Terry and June: comedy series. Tonight, what happens when the couple look after a neighbour's dog.
9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 The Risk Business: how big business in America waged war on organized labour.

7.20 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: repeat of last night's pop music show. With Chelsea and Ellen Foley.
8.05 The Book Programme: Repeat edition in which Barbara Cardland is interviewed by Robert Robinson.
8.30 Discovering: English Churches: Donald Sinden visits two Gloucestershire churches—St Mary's at Fairford (some of Britain's finest stained glass windows are here) and St John the Baptist, Cirencester, which was endowed by wool merchants.
9.00 Playhouse: an Affinity with Dr Still. David Siodin's drama about a tragedy-haunted Oxford don who goes to Italy to consult a retired classicist. Gloomy days in the groves of Academe. With Nicholas Le Prevost, Robert Edson, Norman Rodway, Emily Richard.
9.55 Nancy: a portrait of Lady Astor. Family and friends (and critics) of Britain's first woman MP help to build up this biography (see Personal Choice).
10.45 News and weather.
11.00 Open Door: repeat of last Saturday's feature about the Chinese community on Merseyside.
11.30 Gary Watson reads another two of the entries for this year's National Poetry Competition. Closedown at 11.40.

9.00 The Racing Game: second in this new series based on the Dick Francis turf thrillers. Tonight, former jockey Sid Bailey (Mike Gwyllim) investigates a case of blackmail and murder.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The House that Wouldn't Die (1970). Barbara Stanwyck in a haunted-house thriller that was made for television.
11.45 Facts for Life: feature about a new baby in the house and what it all means for the parents. With Brian Trueman.
12.15 Close.



Christopher Quinten and Helen Worth in tonight's episode of Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30)

10.00 Sportsnight: Charlie Magri fights Manuel Carrasco for the European flyweight championship title (last night's fight), and highlights from the Daily Express National 3-a-side Soccer Championship. The 16 competing teams include Crystal Palace, last year's winners.
11.00 News Headlines.
11.02 Parkinson: with Catherine Bramwell-Smith off the Salvation Army. Spike Milligan and Richard Gallop. 11.30 News.
12.00 Weather and regional news.

REGIONS
12.00 am News: 12.30 Newsround: 12.45 News: 1.00 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.00 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 3.00 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 4.00 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 5.00 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 6.00 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 7.00 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 8.00 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 9.00 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 10.00 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 11.00 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 12.00 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 1.00 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.00 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 3.00 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 4.00 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 5.00 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 6.00 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 7.00 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 8.00 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 9.00 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 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